DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 177 768 EC 121 119

TITLE	Mainstreaming Handicapped Individuals: Parks and Recreation Design Standards Manual.
INSTITUTION	Illinois State Dept. of Conservation, Springfield.
PUB DATE	78
NOTE	54p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Department of Conservation, Bureau of Land and Historic Sites, 405 E. Washington, Springfield, Illinois 62706 (Free)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Architectural Barriers; Building Design; *Design Needs; *Handicapped; *Parks; Physically Handicapped; *Recreational Facilities; Standards

ABSTRACT

Intended as a guide for designing and constructing accessible buildings and park facilities for handicapped persons, the manual details design considerations for the following areas: parks and recreation areas, identification signs, parking, trails, picnic areas, furnishings, camp sites, boating, fishing, play and game areas, swimming areas, amphitheaters, lodges/cabins, public telephones, toilet rooms, fountains, walks, curb cuts, ramps, rest areas, entrances/exits, floors/corridors, handrails, stairs, elevators and hand controls, and control devices. Each section includes drawings or photographs to illustrate design specifications. (CL)

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STATE OF ILLINOIS

Proclamation

For millions of elderly and handicapped Americans, architectural barriers deny them the ability to enjoy their rights and freedoms and exercise their responsibilities.

They often are without physical access to places of employment, house of worship, shops, schools, recreational areas and many other facilities most Americans take for granted.

Here in Illinois we can be proud of the initiative taken to eliminate these barriers. The Illinois Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for the handicapped and senior citizens removes the architectural and physical barriers at State Parks and facilities to accommodate the recreational needs of these people. It is an aggressive 5-year plan which has received many plaudits.

Illinois is also one of few states to offer State Park facilities free for qualified handicapped and senior citizens. And this is just the beginning. Our citizens must work together to provide the freedom of physical access to all Illinoisans.

THEREFORE, I, James R. Thompson, Governor of the State of Illinois, join the President of the United States in proclaiming May 21-27, 1978, as ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS AWARENESS WEEK in Illinois.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, this TWENTY-FIRST day of MAY in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and SEVENTY-EIGHT, and of the State of Illinois the one hundred and SIXTIETH

SECRETARY OF STATE

GOVERNOR

This design manual has been made possible through the combined efforts of several outstanding individuals. We are grateful to the Departments' site planning and engineering units; historic sites and others who carefully read this manuscript and critiqued it. One is particularly grateful for the support and leadership provided by Chuck L. Tamminga, Associate Director of Land & Historic Sites. Chuck strongly felt the need for a design manual of this nature so that individuals involved directly/indirectly in the planning and implementation of the Handicapped Program would find this manual a useful tool.

The text of this material was written by Silas P. Singh, who is handicapped and brings a wealth of experience in the area of facilities and recreational opportunities for disabled citizens.

This manual would not have been possible if it were not for the expertise, patience, and compassion of Olin Harris, coordinator of the graphics of this manual. Olin has spent many unselfish hours in an endeavor to make this manual exciting and meaningful. Olins basic approach in designing this manual has been one of logic in that the presentation of content deals with the kinds of information a disabled visitor would look for when he/she arrives at a State Park. We commend Olin for this unorthodox, but realistic approach in offering the contents of the manual.

Last, but not the least, we wish to show our appreciation to two other individuals: Miss Patty Janzen, illustrator, assisted Olin Harris in enhancing the design concepts with outstanding illustrations that adds warmth, beauty and offers an air of independence in "mainstreaming" with society for individuals with handicapping conditions. We also wish to show our appreciation to Mrs. Sharon Rednour for her assistance in the typing of the manuscript and all the follow-up work that one gets involved with toward the preparation and completion of a design manual such as this.

The Illinois Department of Conservation should be congratulated in their efforts towards the preparation of this important document. Hopefully, this manual will be put to the use for which it was intended.

Dr. Silas Singh, Handicapped Program Coordinator, Author, relaxing with a friend at a state facility.

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Introduction

General: Dr. Silas P. Singh, prepared the text of the Design Manual. Dr. Singh, has been confined to a wheelchair for the last 26 years. He brings to us those experiences which helps to understand what makes the independence and mobility prohibitive for handicapped individuals. He enjoys outdoor recreation, travels extensively, drives an automobile, and is the coordinator of handicapped programs.

SCORP: The 1977 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) contains an aggressive five year implementation plan—which addresses to the recreation needs—planning and implementation of site accessibility and usability at park facilities for handicapped and aged individuals. The SCORP action plans places emphasis on "usability" which is much broader than "accessibility."

Directory: A special directory indicating which sites and facilities are accessible and usable will be prepared. The ultimate goal is updating all Department user-oriented information materials so it is usable by "able-bodied," handicapped and aging individuals.

Mainstreaming: All actions are aimed at "mainstreaming" or integrating handicapped individuals into normal, regular physical and social activities. The goal of mainstreaming is to enable a handicapped person to live and appear in a way which distinguishes him/her as little as possible from the rest or "mainstream" of society.

Interpretive Program: Interpretive activities such as trail walks, evening programs, living history programs, nature crafts, and other activities are conducted by the year-round interpreters or the summer interpreters. The activities are designed to enable the visitor to enjoy the park resources and to learn something about or from the park's resources. This program works closely with handicapped program.

Trails Program: The Trails Section of the Department of Conservation works closely with the handicapped program. The Trails Specialist coordinates design specifications, layout of trail by on-site flagging, and provides construction data regarding proper materials and techniques for all trails built on Department owned lands. The Trails Section has completed printed guidelines for design and construction of trails for handicapped individuals.

YCC Program: The Youth Conservation Corps Program assists the Handicapped Program by making available materials and manpower to accomplish needed structural and psychological changes in State Park facilities. Some of the past projects have included the development of trails, toilet facilities and picnic area which are accessible in the parks.

IYACC Program: The Illinois Youth Adult Conservation Corps is a federally sponsored program coordinated through the Illinois Department of Conservation. The IYACC, will provide conservation jobs to unemployed youth, as well as to qualified handicapped persons.

Foreword

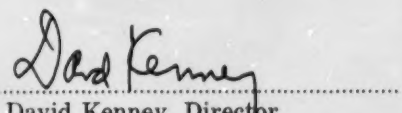
This design manual is intended as a guide to the staff of the Illinois Department of Conservation for designing and constructing accessible buildings and park facilities for handicapped persons. The guidelines are the result of extended and careful consideration of available knowledge and experience and present minimum requirements for facilities to be accessible. They are recommended for use in the construction of buildings and facilities by the Department so that those individuals with permanent physical disabilities might pursue their recreation interests and aspiration, develop their talents and exercise their skills.

This manual is developed to further the policy of the Illinois Department of Conservation: to encourage and promote the recreations of handicapped individuals in harmony with the recreational and stewardship roles of the Department. Its application is consequently entrusted to a multi-disciplinary staff which must not only carefuly adapt them to the resource and operational determinants of locations and facilities but also systematically select those areas, facilities, and programs to be brought into the mainstream.

The primary intent is to eliminate, insofar as possible, unnecessary barriers encountered by aged, handicapped or disabled persons, whose ability to engage in meaningful recreation or to achieve maximum personal independence is needlessly restricted when such persons cannot readily use park facilities.

Most people at some time find themselves in the category of the recreationally disadvantaged-persons who cannot, for various reasons, participate fully in the use of recreational facilities. Cultural patterns, income level, physical and mental condition, educational background, and numerous other variables combine to determine both people's attitudes toward recreation and their ability to participate in various activities. Frequently, a financial setback or minor accident can temporarily render a person incapable of continuing his or her usual recreation pattern.

There are some individuals whose limitations exceed those of the majority and whose nonparticipation is not a temporary condition. Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 protects the right of handicapped individuals to participate in public recreation and park programs and to use public recreation and park facilities by assuring that they have equal and challenging opportunities.



David Kenney, Director

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Recommendations for Adherence

To make certain buildings and park facilities in the State of Illinois, accessible to and functional for the physically handicapped and aged persons. The applicable provisions of the Guideline shall apply to certain buildings and park facilities hereafter erected or altered to any of the uses or occupancies listed herein.

Definitions

A. **Facility for handicapped persons—includes any ramp, handrail, elevator, door, specially treated surface and similar design, convenience or device which facilitates the health, safety, comfort, social and recreational needs and desires of the physically handicapped person.**

B. **Includes HB 1815—An Act to amend Section 2 of the "Facilities for the Handicapped Act", approved June 4, 1965, as amended . . . "Handicapped person" means a person who, on account of physical, mental or communicative disability or impairment, is restricted in the use of the built environment because of obstacles which the lack of suitable facilities interpose between the individual and his/her maximum functional level.**

Remodeling Guidelines

A. **If fifty (50) percent or more of the building and appurtenances are being remodeled, all applicable provisions of this guideline shall apply.**

B. **If less than fifty (50) percent of the building and appurtenances are being remodeled, applicable provisions of this guideline shall apply to the extent that the alteration is directed to the following features:**

* *It should be realized that the photos in this manual do not represent ideal, but existing handicapped facilities at state and public areas in Illinois. Refer to copy for correct specifications.*

Historic Sites

A. Historic sites that are open to the public and especially those with high visitor usage should consider accommodating handicapped individuals for their basic comforts, such as the availability of accessible and usable:

1. water fountains
2. toilet/lavatory
3. ramps
4. parking spaces for automobiles
5. collapsible (manual) wheelchairs

B. No construction changes would be made to the historic sites unless deemed absolutely necessary for the safety of the visitors.

C. No architectural changes shall be made if it would detract or violate from its original structure, aesthetic beauty or original purpose.

D. To the extent the historic sites are deemed accessible to handicapped individuals, detachable or portable items such as a ramp shall be made available when such assistance is required or requested.

E. If sixty percent (60%) of the historic site is not accessible, for example, to someone using a wheelchair, then, innovative concepts may be brought into play, such as slides, movies, and tape-recorded information for the benefit of those who may not otherwise know or see those aspects of the historic import that are inaccessible.

F. For the benefit of deaf individuals, the slides and movies should be captioned.

G. Deaf individuals prefer interpreters.

Parks and Recreation Areas

The following criteria has been developed for general site development to make parks and recreation facilities barrier free.

A. **Soil Conditions**—General soil suitabilities apply to site conditions. Soft sandy loam and sandy clay soils must be avoided, as wheelchairs tend to sink in them. Soils should be smooth, firm, and stable—devoid of ruts, potholes, etc.,—for safe, easy movement. Soils must be well-drained as opposed to clay soils which become water clogged.

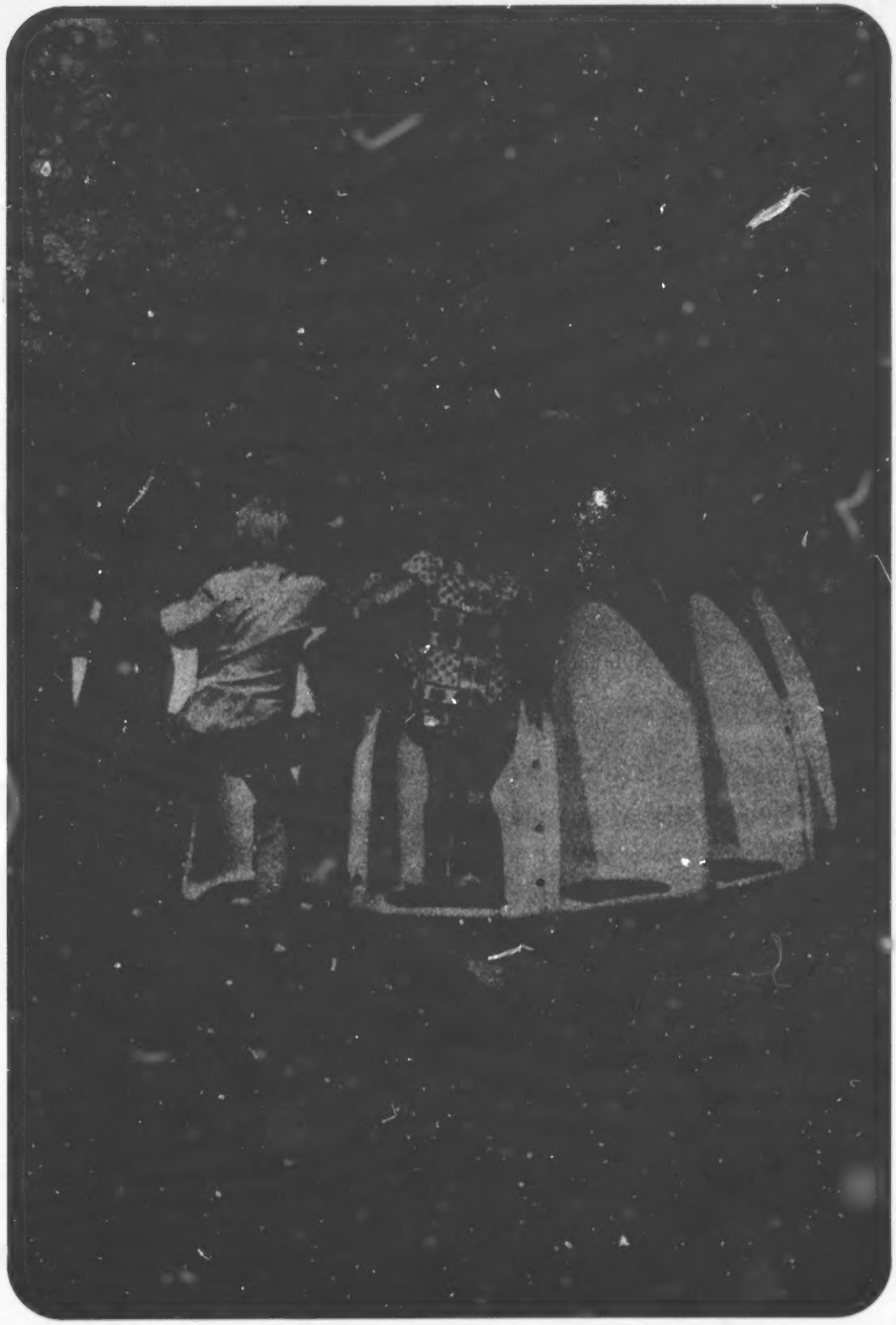
B. **Earth Berms**—Earth berms are often used in site design to define space, give direction, reduce noise, and provide more sitting area on compact sites.

Earth berms must be no higher than thirty-six to forty-eight (36-48″) inches when placed in front of important site features to allow a wheelchair user to see over them. This height also applies to fences, signs, and other barriers, etc., and is especially important in pedestrian crosswalk areas. Sites designed to be used by children should have heights of earth berms, etc., scaled accordingly.

C. **Viewing Height**—The eye level of the average person in a wheelchair is between forty-five and forty-eight (45 & 48″) inches. Designers must make considerations for this when designing vistas, nature trails, interpretive areas, and any other amenities to be observed by people.

Standing heights must be considered as well. The average viewing height for standing adults is between sixty and sixty-six (60 & 66″) inches.

D. **Site Accessibility**—Special transportation facilities must be provided for people restricted in their use of recreation facilities. Separation of various transportation types should be provided to avoid confusion and dangerous points of intersection. Automotive traffic must be separated from both pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

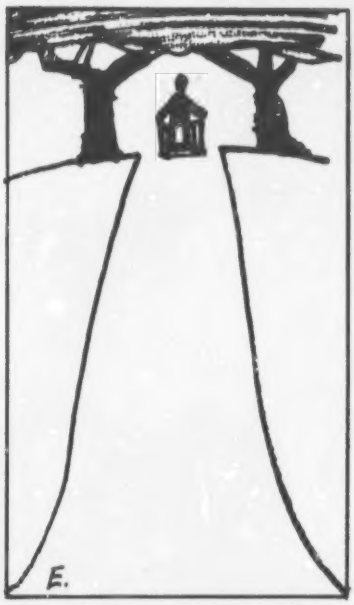


Access to transportation facilities through the site and to buildings must be smooth and free of any barriers which restrict handicapped persons. If level changes are so drastic to the extent that stairs are required, at least one major entrance must be served by a ramp, or provisions for a lift or elevators must be made.

All doors into buildings and facilities must use double action doors which swing both ways. When feasible, automatic opening devices are preferred.

Building, shelters, and toilets must be located in close proximity to use areas. Toilets must be located to serve a maximum radius of four hundred (400′) feet in high use areas.

E. **Slope Considerations**—Avoid abrupt changes in slope as they become obstacles and safety hazards. Keep slopes smooth with consistent changes in level when they occur for adequate movement. Use areas on the site may be determined by the slopes found on the site. See appropriate sections for more specific considerations.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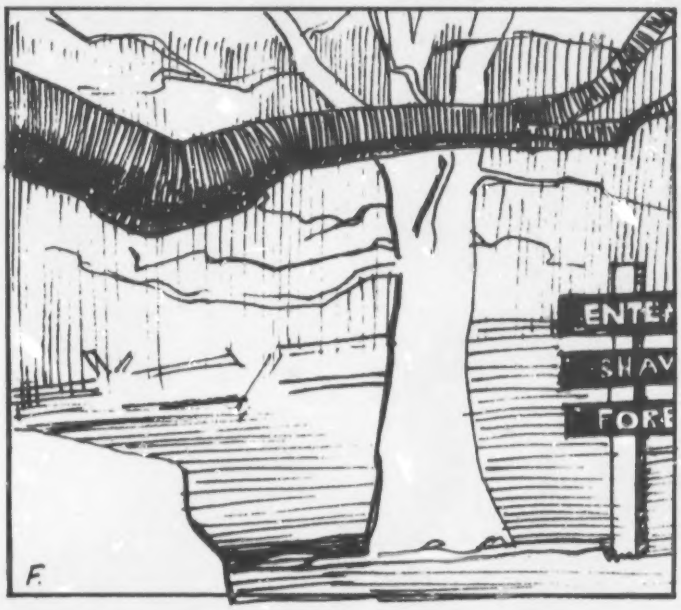
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F. **Site Vegetation**—Discretion should be used when selecting plant materials for the site. Plants must be avoided which are a nuisance or a hindrance to traffic. Potentially dangerous plants such as those with thorns, spikes, poisonous fruits, or drooping branches must be prohibited from high use areas and walkways.

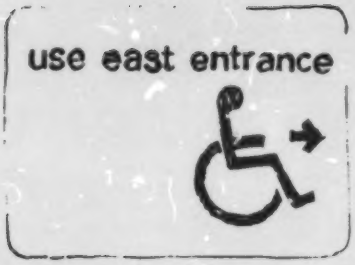
Proper maintenance of plants is necessary in the prevention of dangerous situations. Branches overhanging walks must be pruned to a height of seven feet, six inches (7′ 6″) above the ground. Dead trees and dead or rotten limbs which may fall during high winds must be removed. Thought should be given to plant materials which break under pressure of heavy ice loads. Prune plants accordingly.

Plant materials can be used to direct traffic flow and to prevent movement into hazardous areas.

Plant materials can be used to screen out noise, odors, and objectionable eyesores.

Selective clearing of existing plants can be used to improve views and define spaces. Caution must be used to retain a natural effect.

Planting shade trees is highly recommended around rest areas and along walks. The clear distance between the nearest side of the tree trunk and the edge of the paved area shall not be less than three (3′) feet.



Identification Signs

All entry signs to parks and recreation facilities that provide for handicapped people must be clearly marked with the international symbol of access. Facilities within the park, such as bathrooms, nature trails, picnic areas, etc., must be appropriately marked with the international symbol of access, also.

Raised, directional arrows on signs should be used along walkways and interpretive trails, uniformly placed for orientation for persons with sight disabilities, to point out items of interest.

A. Raised or recessed letters or numbers must be used to identify doors leading to public facilities required by this section, as well as those emergency facilities required by the provisions of other local codes.

B. Raised or recessed identification mentioned above must be located at a height between three (3) feet and five (5) feet from the floor, and between four (4) inches and twelve (12) inches from the door jam, on the opposite side of the door hinges.

C. Doors that are not intended for normal use, and that might prove dangerous if a blind person were to exit or enter by them, must be made quickly identifiable to the touch by knurling the door handle or knob, except exits designated for emergency use.

D. Hazards—Every effort must be exercised to alleviate hazards to handicapped and aged persons.

Parking

Parking spaces for handicapped people must meet the following requirements:

A. Parking spaces for the handicapped must be a minimum of twelve feet, six inches (12' 6") wide and twenty feet, six inches (20' 6") long.

B. Parking spaces for the physically handicapped must be clearly marked.

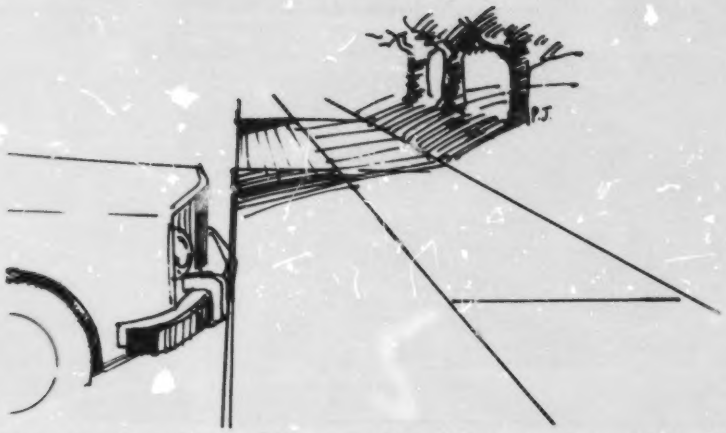
C. Parking spaces for the physically handicapped must be located in a convenient and accessible area. Said parking slots should be located so that the physically handicapped persons are not compelled to wheel or walk behind parked cars to reach entrance, ramps, walkways and elevators.

D. The minimum number of parking spaces for use by the handicapped must be as follows:

Where Parking Facilities Have	Handicapped Parking Required
1—20 spaces	2 spaces
21—65 spaces	3 spaces
66—95 spaces	4 spaces

Where parking facilities are in excess of ninety-five (95) spaces, the number of required handicapped parking spaces must be determined by the coordinator of the handicapped program.

E. Parallel spaces must be open and level with adjacent walks.

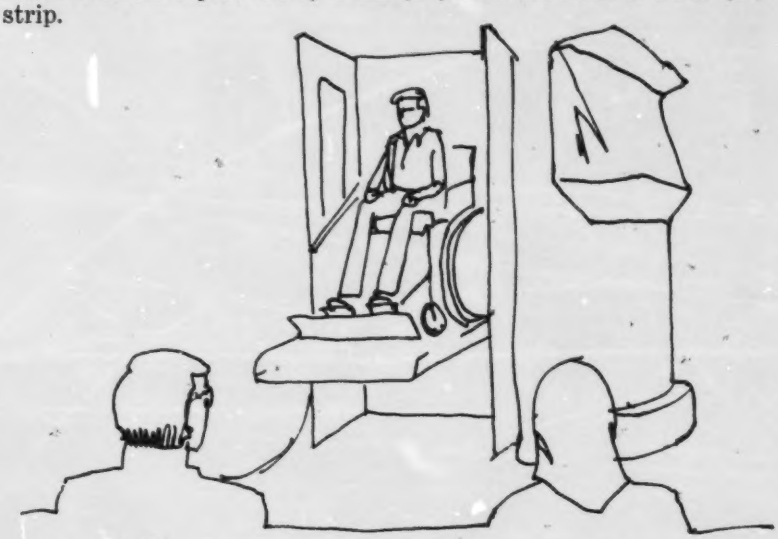


F. Different colored paving surfaces or painted lines can be used to differentiate handicapped parking spaces from loading zones and other parking spaces. Each space reserved for handicapped people must be marked with the international symbol of access.

G. Parking spaces must be no more than two hundred (200) feet from the facilities served by parking lots.

H. Parking lot walks should be level with the lot. If walks are raised, curb cuts must be provided at proper access points. Slopes must not exceed 8.33 percent. Avoid the use of tar and gravel paving in lots as this surface texture impedes wheelchair users.

I. Walks adjacent to roads must be separated by a six (6″) inch curb and a three (3′) foot wide planting strip.

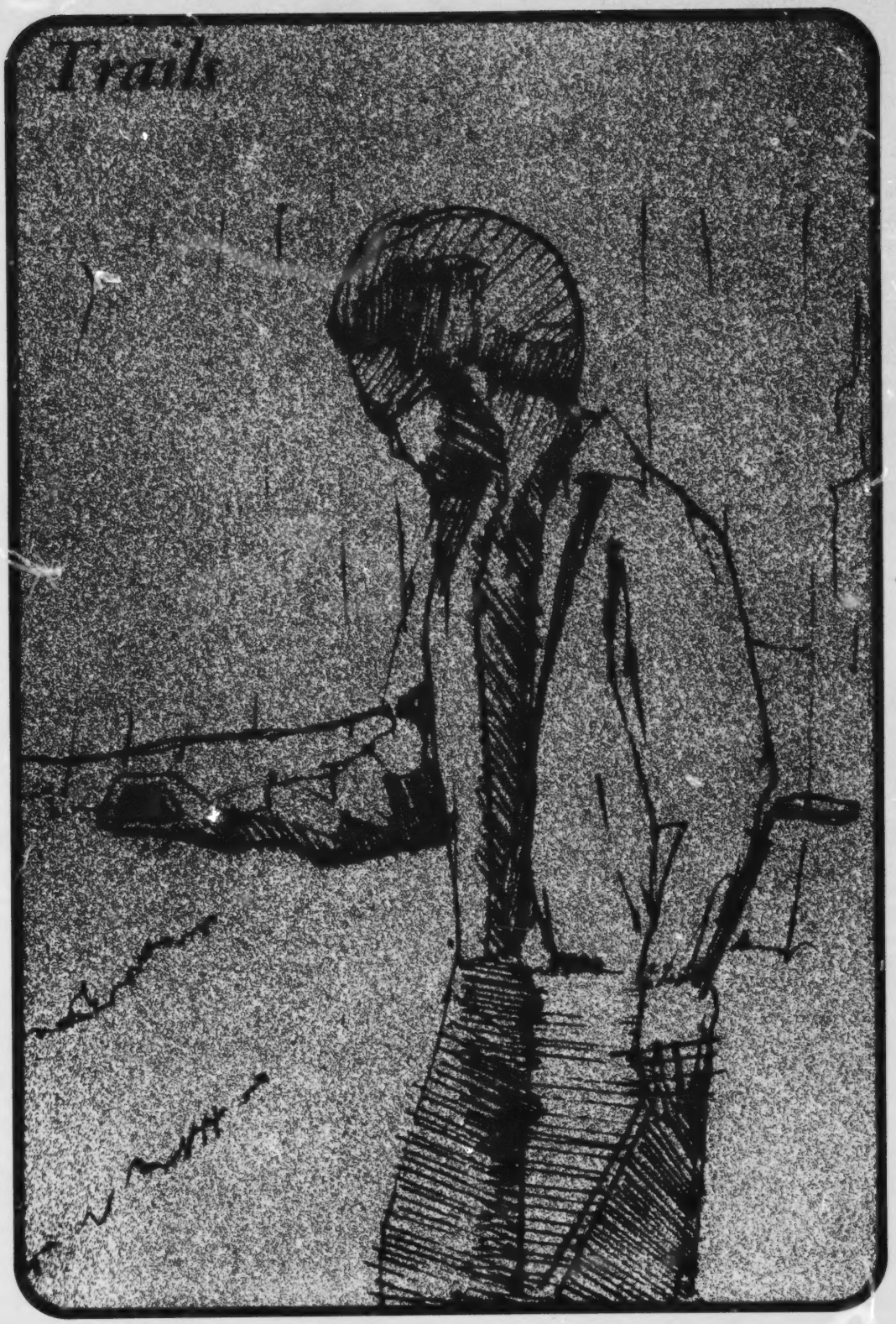


Bus loading areas for handicapped people must meet the following requirements:

A. Bus parking for handicapped groups must be provided where large groups are transported by bus to park and recreation facilities.

B. Bus parking must be located directly adjacent to walks and platforms so that passengers can unload onto the sidewalk.

C. A protected, restricted space must be provided at the rear and the access side of buses used for unloading passengers.


Trails

Trails

Trails should not cross roads. If, for some unavoidable reason trails do cross roads, they must meet the following requirements:

A. There must be a change in surface texture beginning at a distance of five (5′) feet from the edge of the road and extending to the road. Surface material must also be of a different color than the remaining surface of the walk to orient the visually impaired.

B. Curb cuts, must be provided at roadway intersections for easy flow of wheelchair persons.

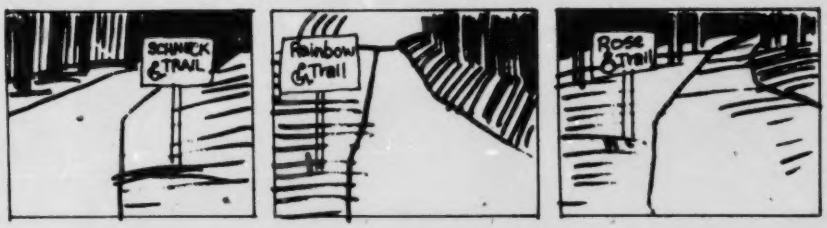
All trails which follow roads must meet the following requirements:

C. All trails must be separated from the road by a three (3′) foot wide planting strip.

To provide a close association with the elements of a natural setting, nature trails must meet the following criteria to accommodate the handicapped:

E. The trail must have a sign in raised or routed letters at the beginning that informs one as to how long the trail is, the difficulty rating (slight, moderate, severe) and tells locations of rest stops and comfort stations. Dangerous or inaccessible areas must also be pointed out and explained.

F. Locations and heights of signs must be uniform. Heights may not exceed thirty-six (36″) inches.



G. Special items of interest along the trail must be marked with signs conforming to standards.

H. Should textural changes occur in wallkways, a sign with an explanation of such changes must accompany each change.

I. Walks in heavy use areas must conform to standards. In light use areas, asphalt may be used for trails.

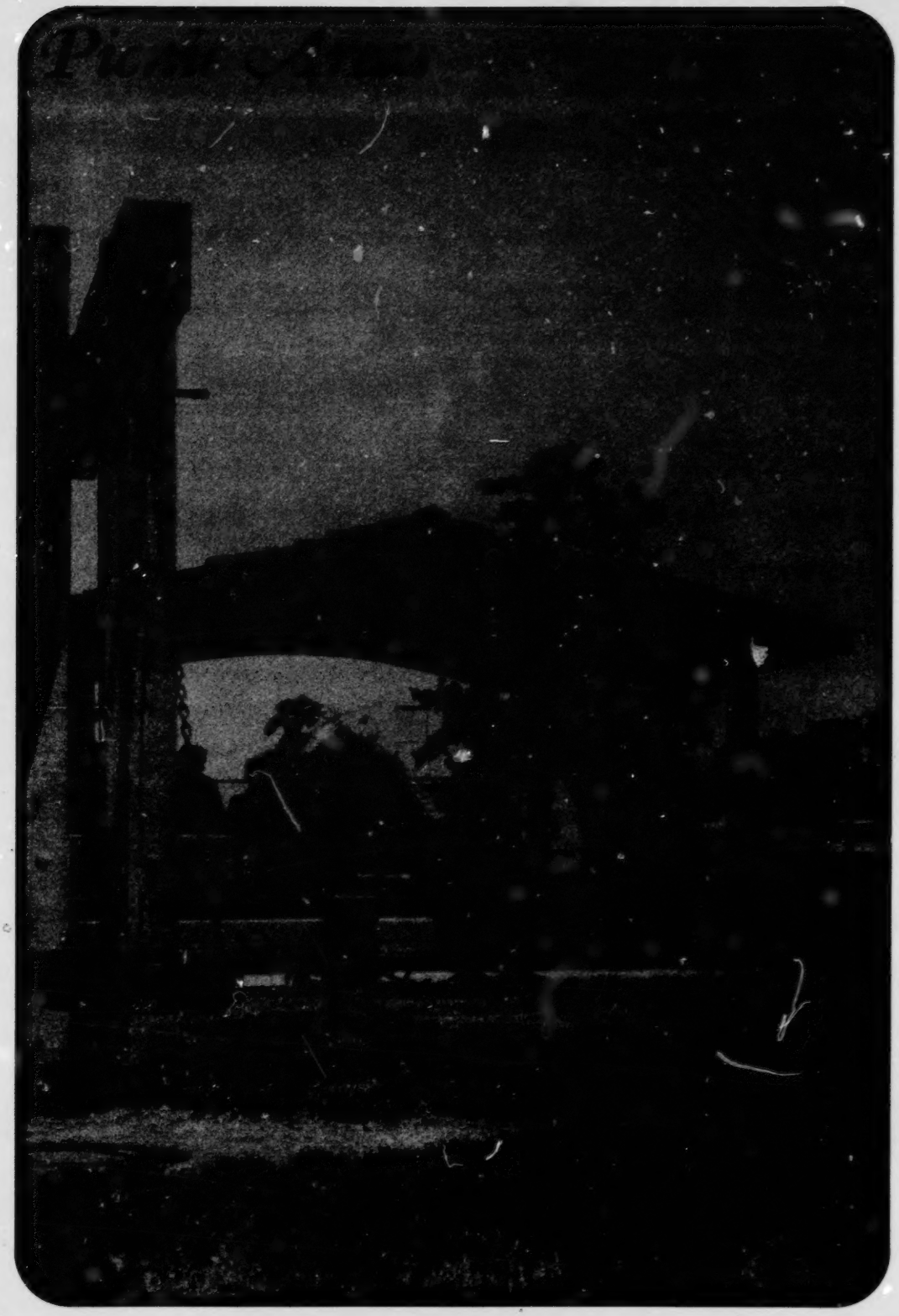
J. Trails must be clear of debris and obstructions. Trails must avoid large, above surface roots.

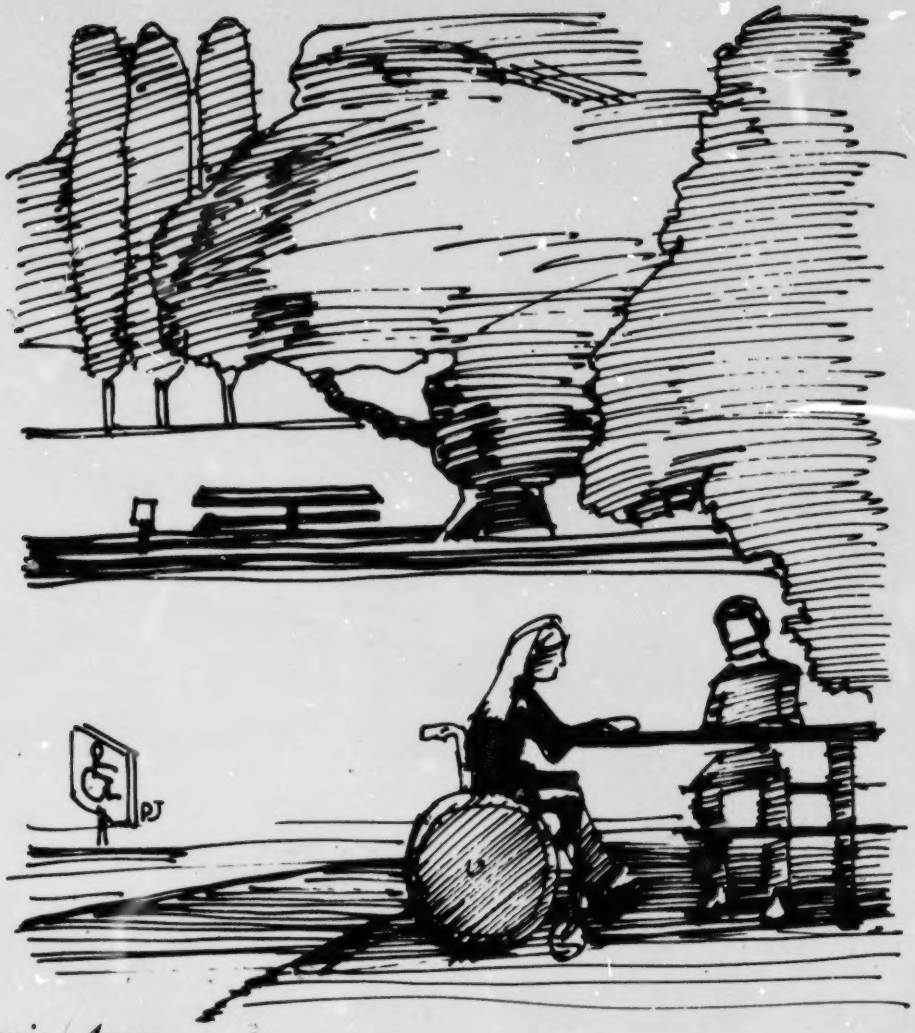
K. Trails consisting of three (3) or more ramps and/or slopes in a series must provide rest areas with benches for every other ramp or slope. All slopes and ramps in excess of thirty (30′) feet must have a rest stop for every thirty (30′) feet of length.

L. When ropes are used, they must pass through rings on fence posts and must be located along at least one side of the trail. Curves in trails must have such ropes on both sides.

M. Ropes must be attached to signs pointing out special areas. Knots in the rope preceding signs will alert the blind to signs.

N. Planters can be used to raise objects closer to people to avoid stooping or bending.





Picnic Areas

Picnic areas in parks and recreation facilities must meet the following requirements to accommodate the handicapped persons:

A. Picnic areas must have access to parking lots with walks conforming to standards.

B. If the cost of providing paved paths throughout the picnic areas is prohibitive, the first two tables in the area must be accessible.

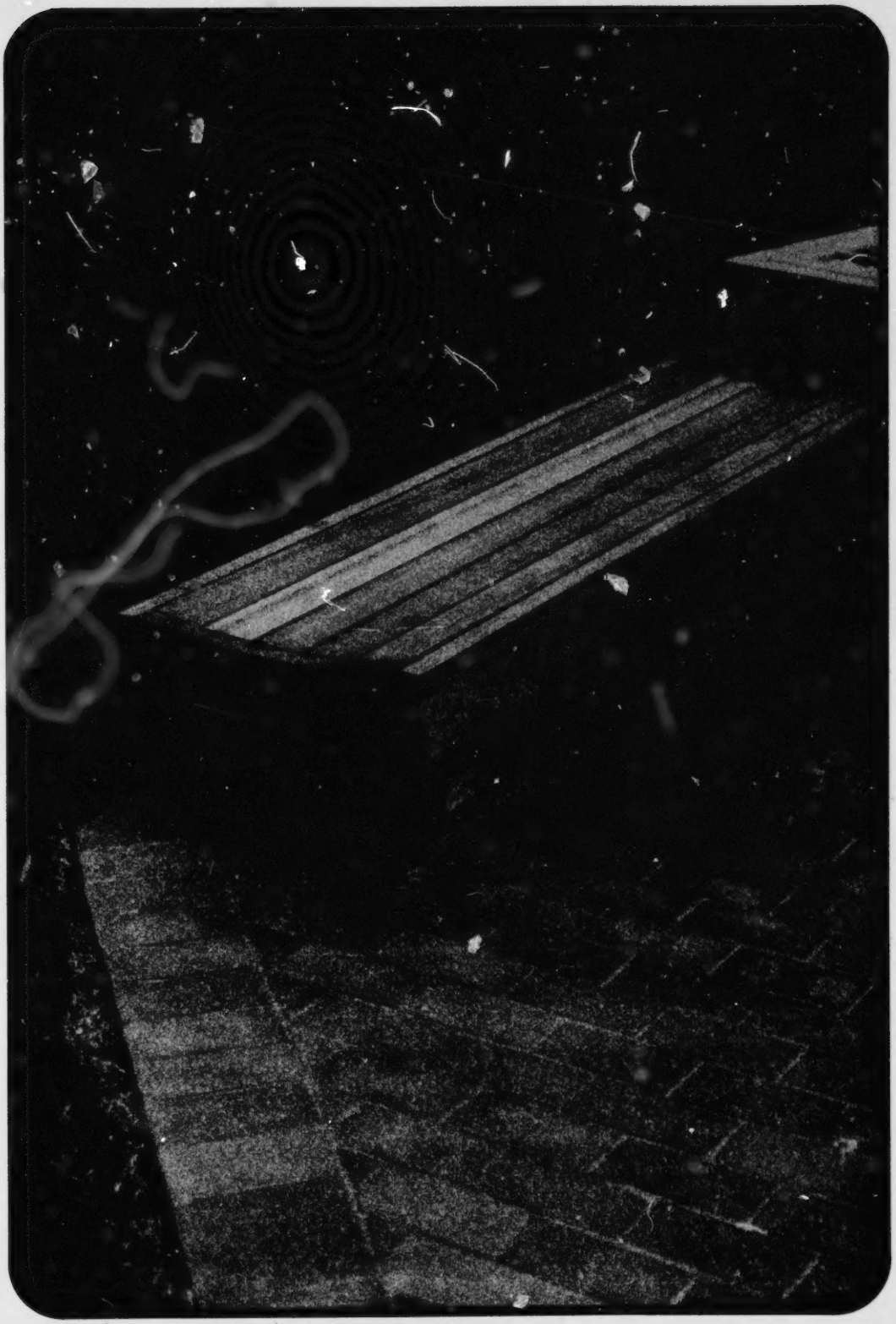
C. At least one group of picnic tables must be covered to protect users from adverse weather conditions.

D. Groups of tables to be used by wheelchair users must have a clear distance of eight (8) feet between them.

E. Picnic areas must contain a comfort station within two hundred (200) feet of the accessible tables.

F. Grills and tables to be used by handicapped persons must conform to standards.

Good physical and mental health are basic needs of all people. When designing public parks and recreation facilities, care must be taken to include all persons so that they may attain these needs. The following criteria are standards to be used in making parks and recreation facilities barrier free.



Furnishings

All furnishings used in parks and recreation facilities, whether used indoors or outdoors should conform to the following standards:

Benches and Chairs

A. Benches and chairs must have back rests and arm supports.

B. Seats must be eighteen (18″) inches wide and eighteen (18″) inches above the ground.

C. Construction materials for benches must be non-abrasive, non-splintering, and must not retain heat or cold.

D. Seating must be designed to support a three hundred (300) pound weight.

E. Nearest obstacles around benches must be placed no closer than five (5′) feet. Leave a space thirty-six (36″) inches wide between ends of benches or at the end of one bench to allow room for strollers and wheelchairs to park.

F. Side supports should be used, but if supports are underneath seats, a three (3″) inch heel space is required.

G. Benches must not be located so as to create an obstruction. Benches must have a twenty-four (24″) inch setback from walks and paved areas.

H. All edges must be rounded.

Outdoor Grills

All parks and recreation facilities which provide outdoor grills must provide a minimum of one or two (1 or 2%) percent, whichever is greater, for use by the handicapped. Grills must conform to the following criteria:

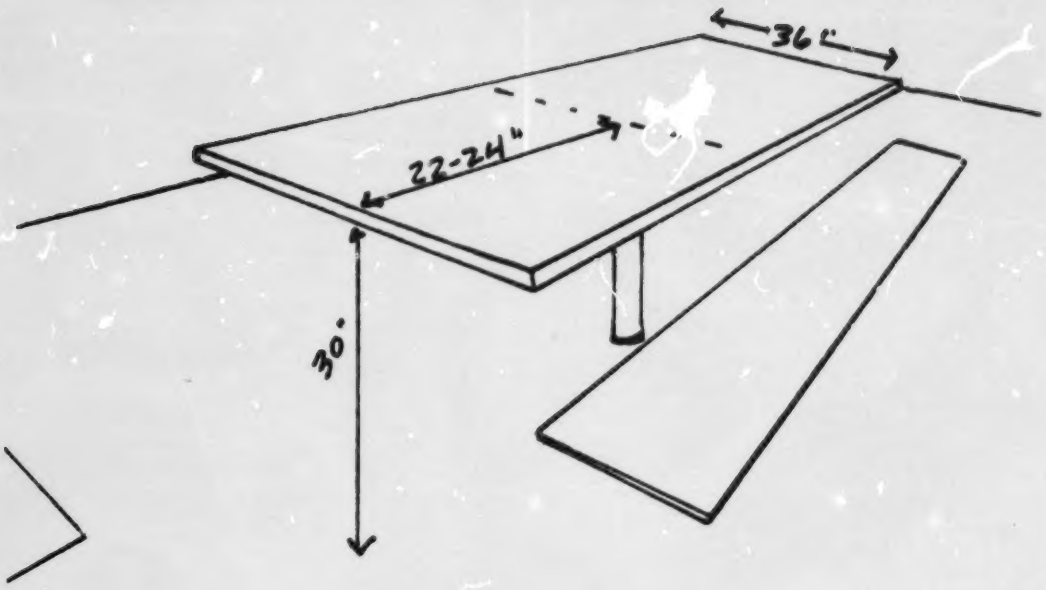
A. Tops of grills must be thirty (30″) inches from the ground.

B. Grills should rotate three hundred sixty (360°) degrees for easy access to persons in wheelchairs.

C. Grills must provide shelves on two opposite sides to hold cooking utensils and other items.

D. Grills must be located adjacent to hard surface paved pads used for picnic tables.

E. Provisions must be made to insure against burning people who have lost their sense of temperature. Asbestos sheeting is a good insulator.



Tables

All tables to be used by the handicapped must meet the following requirements:

A. Tables must have a clear space of thirty (30″) inches from the ground.

B. The spacing from the edge of the table to the under support must be twenty two to twenty-four (22-24″) inches to allow a wheelchair to slide under.

C. To accommodate reaching lengths for wheelchair users, tables must be thirty-six (36″) inches wide.

D. Tables must be located flush with walks leading to them.

E. Accessible tables should be designed to have clear surrounding access of five (5′) feet around the table and side benches. Where this is not feasible, at least one end must have a five (5′) foot clearance.

F. All edges of tables and benches must be rounded.

G. The design of tables would be as those now in use in the State Parks except for the above requirements.

Campsites

Campsites

All camping areas should provide facilities for the handicapped. The following criteria must be met to accommodate handicapped persons:

A. Campsites must have a fairly level terrain especially for individuals using wheelchairs for mobility.

B. Camping areas must be easily accessible to parking lots and within driving distance of local medical facilities.

C. Campsites should be paved areas fourteen (14) feet by sixteen (16) feet with paved access from the parking space provided. A soft area for tents must be provided within the paved area.

D. Water faucets and comfort facilities must be located within a reasonable distance from accessible campsites. There must be paved access extending from the paved pad to the comfort facilities.

E. Dangerous obstructions must be cleared from around the site, and tree branches must be pruned to a height of seven (7) feet, six (6) inches above ground level to insure safety.

F. The camping adventure should be a learning as well as recreational experience. Where possible, such amenities as swimming and nature trails should be included. Buffer zones should be provided to achieve the feeling of a natural setting.

Campfires

A. All campfires for public use must be raised to a height of twenty-four (24") inches above the ground to enable use by wheelchair persons.

B. Seating conforming to standards should be located within a distance of three (3') feet from the campfire.

Trash Containers

All trash containers used in parks and recreation facilities must comply with the following standards:

A. Trash container opening heights must not exceed forty (40") inches.

B. Push type openings are preferable, but when lids are used, they must be operable by a single effort.

C. Containers must be accessible to wheelchair users with walks conforming to standards.

D. All edges of containers must be smooth or rounded.

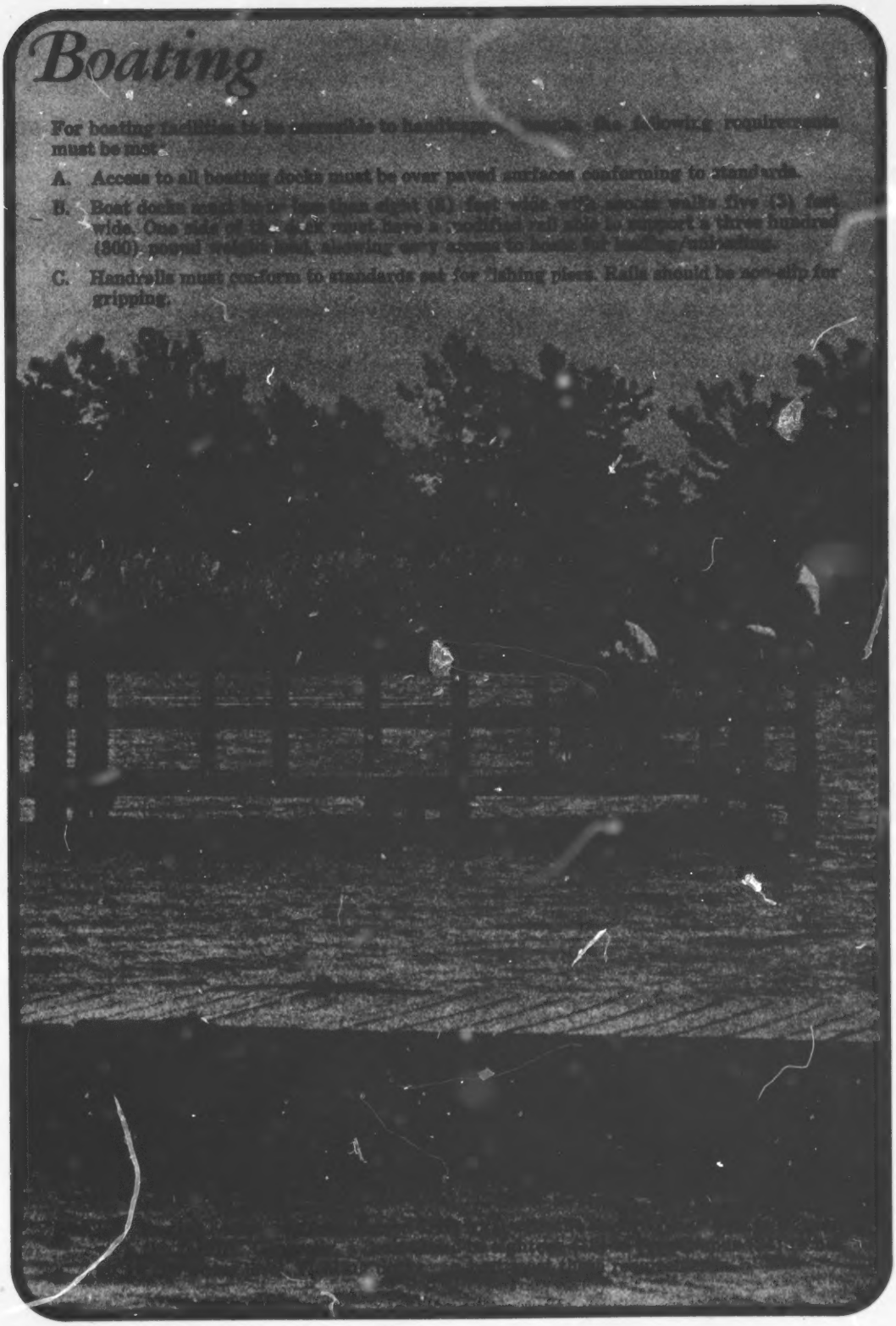
Boating

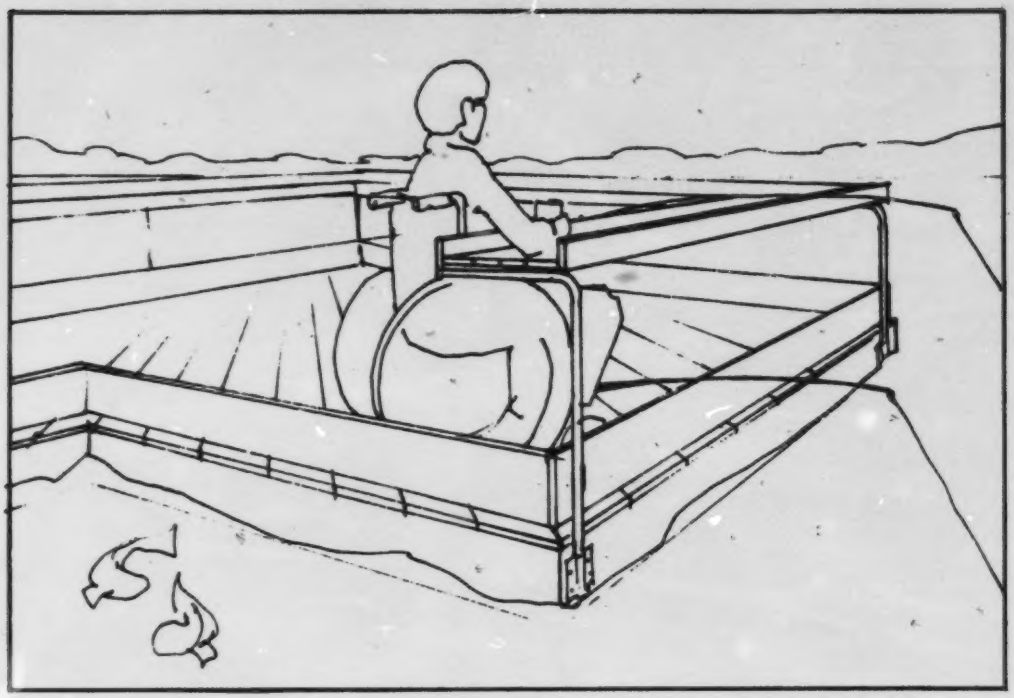
For boating facilities to be accessible to handicapped persons, the following requirements must be met:

A. Access to all boating docks must be over paved surfaces conforming to standards.

B. Boat docks must have docks about eight (8) feet wide, with access walks five (5) feet wide. One side of the dock must have a vertical rail able to support a three hundred (300) pound weight load, allowing easy access to boats for loading/unloading.

C. Handrails must conform to standards set for fishing piers. Rails should be non-slip for gripping.





Pier Fishing

Pier fishing can provide relaxation for handicapped persons if the following standards are met:

A. Access walk to the pier from the shore must be a minimum of five (5) feet wide to allow for the turning of wheelchairs. Ramps of small incline should be used. Paths leading to the access walk must conform to standards.

B. A smooth, nonslip surface must be provided on the access walk and the pier. Boards used for the surface area must be laid no more than one-half (½) inch apart and must be laid as shown in the diagram (perpendicular to wheel chair movement).

C. Fishing platforms must be a minimum of eight (8) feet wide to provide adquate room for circulation and tackle storage.

D. A shelf for bait and tackle must be provided at a height of no more than thirty (30) inches from the floor of the pier. The shelf should extend two (2) feet beyond the handrail.

E. Handrails must be provided around the entire pier thirty-six (36) inches high and have a thirty (30) degree angle sloping top for arm and pole rest.

F. A kick plate must be provided to prevent foot pedals of wheelchairs from going off the pier.

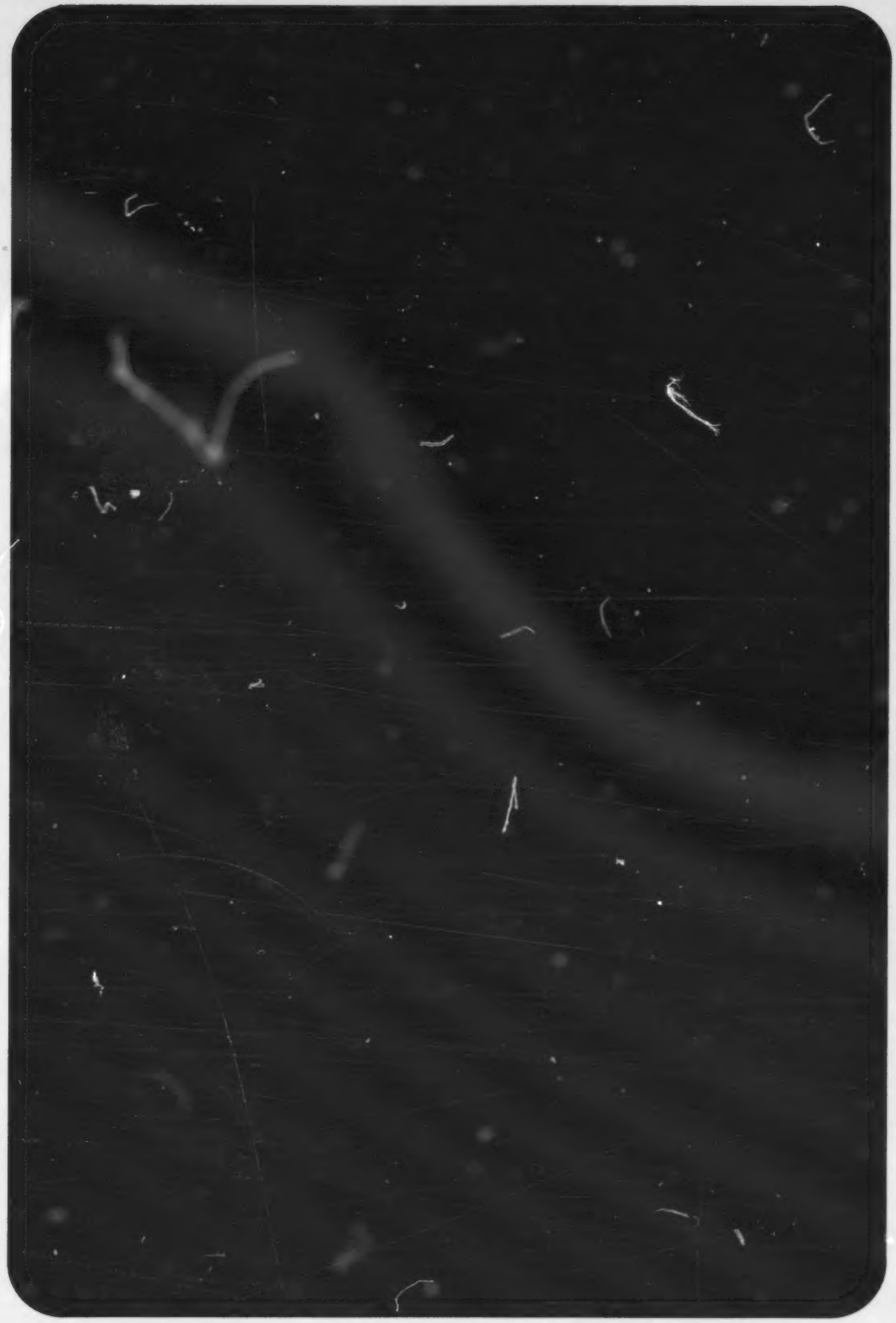
G. Fishing rod holding arrangements should be considered.

Shore Fishing

Areas along water bodies that provide for fishing must have the following standards to facilitate the handicapped:

A. A handrail conforming to standards must be placed directly along the shoreline.

B. Benches must be provided in the fishing area along the bank.



Children's Play Areas

Parks and recreation facilities can be potential instruments in therapeutic training for all children. Designers of facilities for children must be sensitive to the mental and physical development of special children. Avoid sand, tan bark, pea gravel, and other rough surfaces around play areas.

A. Slides for handicapped children must provide access to all types of handicaps. The following criteria must be met:

1. No ladders and legs can be used on slides.
2. Slides must be embedded in a mound. Access to the top of the slide must be a ramp or series of ramps.
3. Grab bars must be provided along ramps and tops and bottoms of slides to accommodate the semi-ambulant.

B. Swings can be used to develop physical strength. Conventional swings are adequate for most handicapped children. For severely handicapped children, box type swings can be used.

C. Climbing bars can be used to develop arm muscles. Bars may be the conventional "monkey bar" type or may take on more innovative forms. Heights of equipment should vary to accommodate a wide variety of handicapped children.

D. Sand boxes may take three different forms:

1. Conventional ground level sand boxes may provide activity for most children, but they may not be best suited to all types of handicapped children.
2. Mounded sand boxes with recessed areas that can accommodate a child in a wheelchair can alleviate many problems.
3. Raised sand boxes can bring the box closer to a child's reach. Such boxes may be no higher than thirty-six (36″) inches from the ground. Bottoms of boxes cannot be less than twenty-eight (28″) inches from the ground. The box should be no wider than three (3) to four (4) feet. Recessed areas can be used to increase the reachable activity area.

E. When providing craft areas for handicapped children, the following considerations must be made:

1. The height and size of work spaces should be adequate. Table heights can vary from twenty-four (24) to thirty (30) inches depending on the size and age group of the children.
2. Work space may be on the floor. Children can be placed on mats or pillows placed about the craft area.
3. A soft edge should be placed around all raised work space to prevent children from dropping objects onto the floor.
4. Non-slip surfaces can be used on table tops to keep items in place while not in use.
5. Craft items such as paint and ink wells should be recessed and removable for cleaning purposes. Larger items often used should be stationary also.

F. Nature areas for children should conform to safety standards with special provisions made to create interest for children. Trails should offer experiences for the full range of senses.

Game Areas

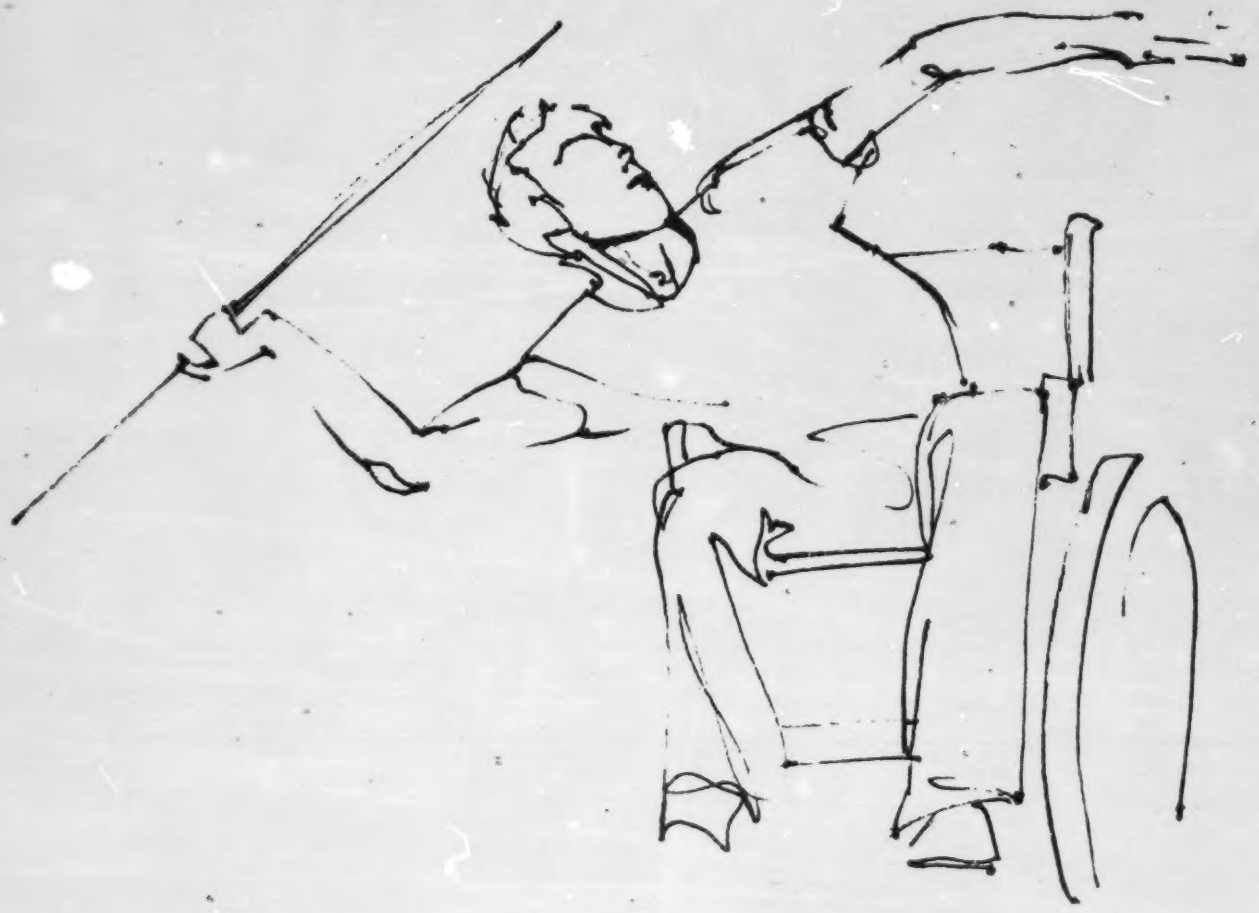
All activities enjoyed by able-bodied persons can be enjoyed by handicapped persons as well. Modifications can often be slight and may not incur much more expense than might normally occur, if done at inception. The following suggest methods to accommodate the handicapped:

A. All game areas must be enclosed with fences to keep balls and other recreation equipment from leaving the play area.

B. Basketball goals and backdrops must be adjustable from heights of six (6′) feet to ten (10′) feet in one (1) foot increments.

C. Outdoor carpet over hard surfaces will aid in golf putting. Devices to retrieve golf balls could be placed in holes and ends of "greens". "Greens" must be four (4′) feet wide to allow a wheelchair to reach the hole.

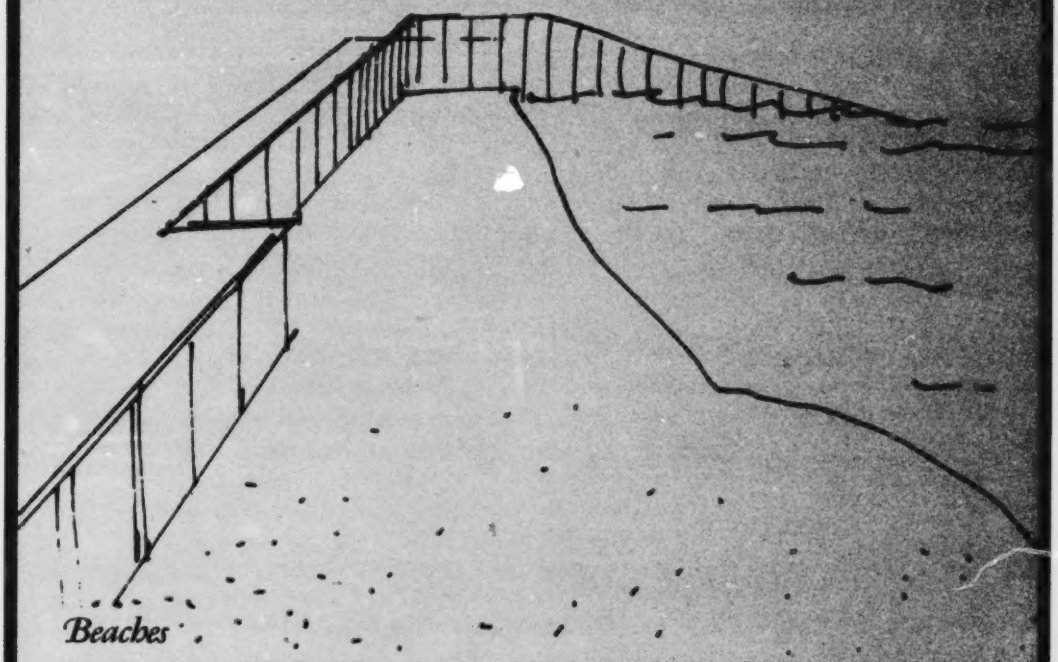
D. Wheelchair users can enjoy an unlimited variety of sports such as tennis, softball, track, football, and others.



E. Table tennis, football, and other table sports can be accessible to wheelchair users if adequate clear space for movement is provided. Generally, tables must allow at least five (5′) feet between the edge of the table and the nearest wall, table, or other obstruction.

F. Rest areas must be provided near high intensity recreation use areas.

Swimming Areas



Beaches

All natural or manmade bodies of water which have public beaches for recreational use must meet the following requirements:

A. Swimming areas must have a concrete access walk leading from the bath house into the water and ending at a concrete pad six (6′) feet by six (6′) feet.

B. A handrail thirty-two (32″) inches high must accompany the walk from the bath house and extending into the water to a water level depth of approximately two (2′) feet, six (6″) inches.

C. Beach gradient slopes, as well as lake bottom slopes of swimming areas must not exceed 8.33 percent.

D. Some persons may not be able to swim or may prefer to sit in the water. A swimming area not less than thirty (30sq.′) square feet and not exceeding a depth of three (3′) feet should be provided for each non-swimmer.

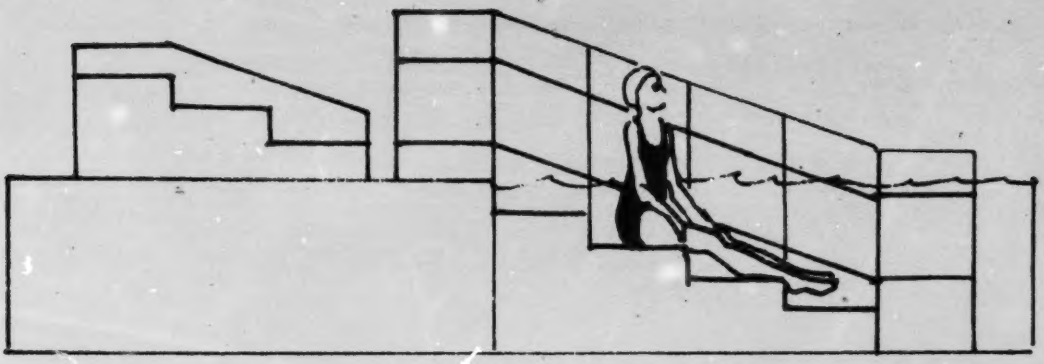
Pools

All parks and recreation facilities providing pools must provide accessibility to all persons, including individuals in wheelchairs.

A. Pools must be easily accessible to parking lots with walks conforming to standards. Entrances to pools must have gates to warn blind people.

B. Access to pools by wheelchair persons must be by one of two methods:

1. Where feasible, ramps with an 8.33 percent slope and a thirty-two (32″) inch high handrail will allow access to all persons.
2. Steps should be used in place of ladders in shallow areas. Where steps are used, six (6″) inch risers and eighteen (18″) inch treads are suggested to allow semi-ambulants easy access into the water. These steps can also be used for sitting.



C. Steps must have a thirty-two (32″) inch high handrail extending eighteen (18″) inches beyond top and bottom steps. Such handrails must have a six (6″) inch high lower rail which will aid persons who cannot stand to shift from step to step. A twenty-two (22″) inch handrail must be provided for children. An eighteen (18″) inch high block of steps with a six (6″) inch high rail should be placed in front of the pool steps to aid persons in getting out of their chairs and will also allow unassisted entry into pools. Blocks must be located twenty-four (24″) inches from the pool's edge.

D. All pavement in the pool and on sidewalks surrounding the pool must be non-slip and non-abrasive.

E. Changing the surface texture of walks leading to the pool to differ from walks around the pool will help orient the blind.

F. If lockers are provided in bath houses, lower lockers must be reserved for wheelchair users.

Spray Pools

Spray pools could be considered for those who cannot be submerged in water. Spray pools should consist of the following:

A. A jet of water which rises to a height of not less than seven (7′) feet and then falls to a paved basin that has sufficient drainage should be provided.

B. Benches should be provided in the spray area for those with restricted mobility.

C. A clear area for the movement of persons in wheelchairs should be provided.

Amphitheaters and Viewing Areas

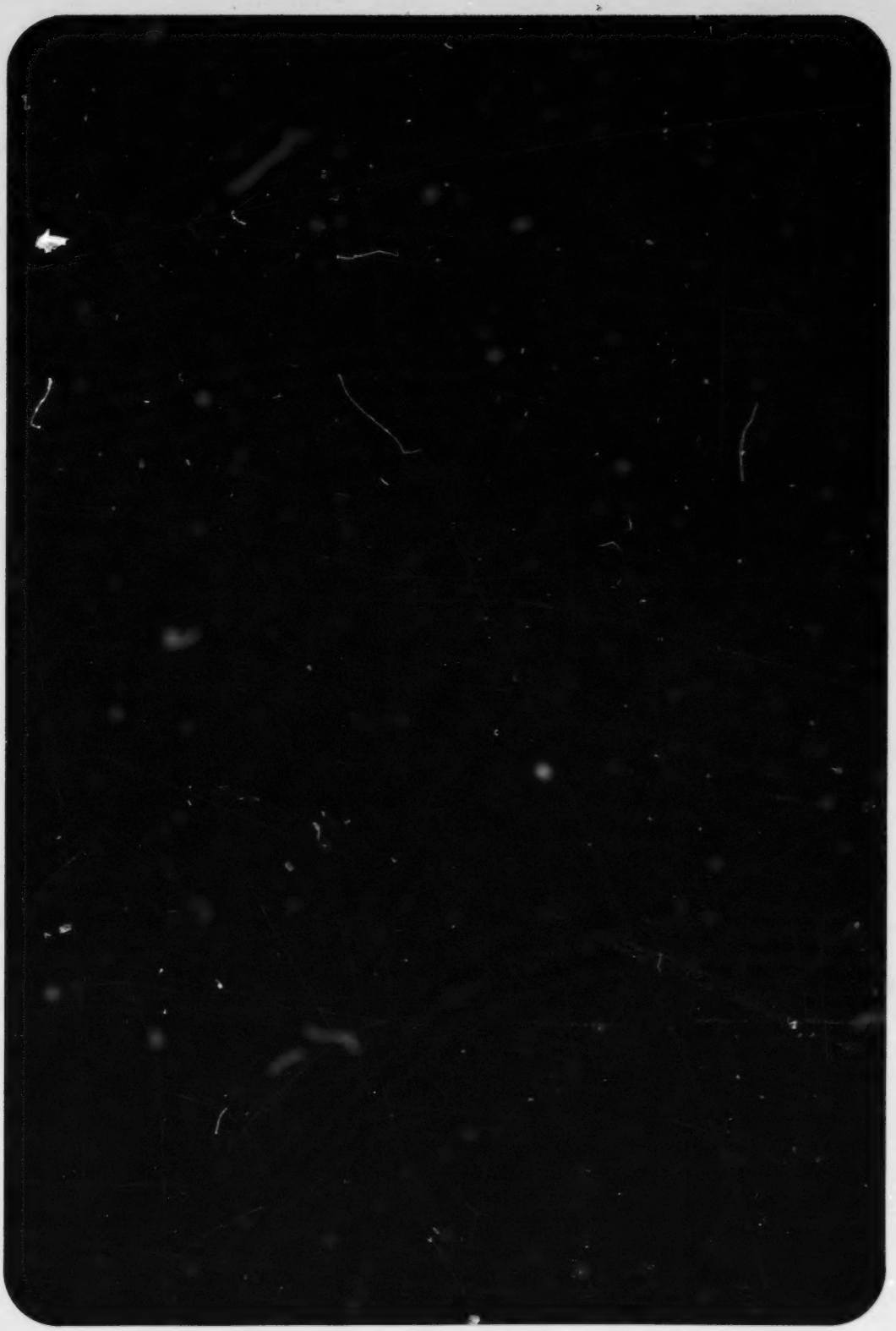
Parks and recreation facilities which provide indoor or outdoor viewing areas must provide for the handicapped. The following criteria has been developed to accommodate handicapped persons:

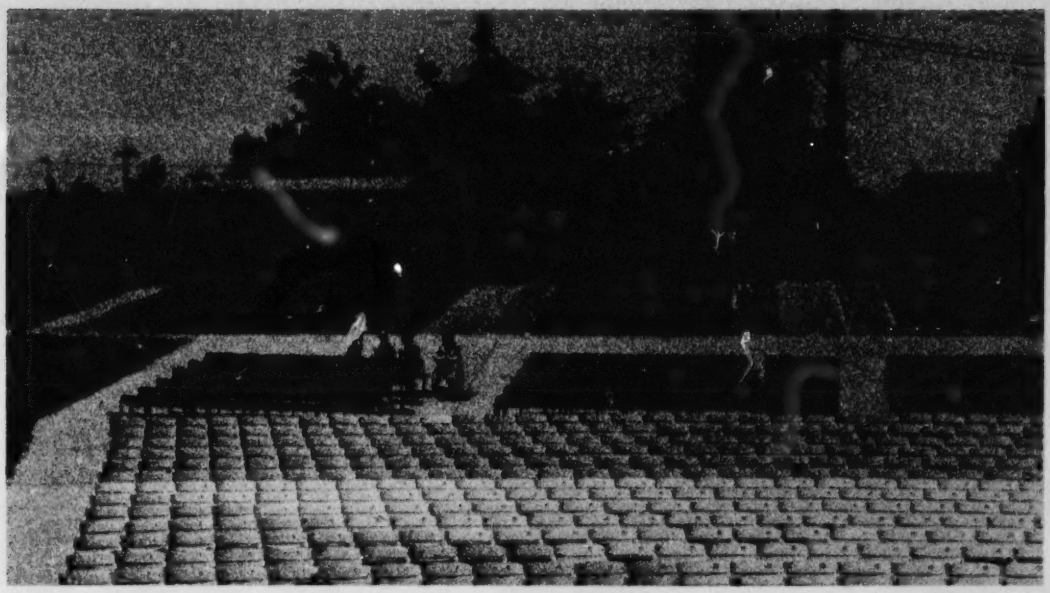
A. Amphitheaters providing seating up to five hundred (500) must provide one level of viewing for handicapped persons. Seating of five hundred (500) to one thousand (1000) must provide two (2) levels, one up front and one in a middle cross aisle. Seating above one thousand (1000) must provide three (3) levels, one in front, one in back, and one in a middle cross aisle.

B. Sloping amphitheaters and amphitheaters with terraced seating must provide levels of a width not less than eight (8′) feet with a drainage slope not more than one and five-tenths (1.5%) percent. Terraced amphitheaters must have sloping side ramp access.

C. All levels for handicapped persons must extend the length of a regular aisle.

D. Railings with wheel stops must be provided along the edge facing the stage. Railings must be thirty-two (32″) inches high measured from the top of the rail to the floor.





Seating and Spectator Accommodations

Seating accommodations must be available at all public assembly areas.

A. Places of assembly with fixed seating arrangements must provide performance viewing positions for persons in wheelchairs in accordance with the following schedule:

CAPACITY OF ASSEMBLY SPACE	NUMBER OF VIEWING POSITIONS
0 to 50	Minimum of 2
51 to 100	Minimum of 4
101 to 300	Minimum of 8
301 to 600	Minimum of 14
601 to 1500	Minimum of 20

Minimum twenty (20) plus one (1) for each three hundred (300) over fifteen hundred (1500).

B. Viewing positions for wheelchair persons must be provided in a reasonable and convenient section or sections of the facility by either or both of the following methods:

1. Providing portable seats which can be easily removed.
2. Providing clear space devoid of any portable or fixed seating arrangements. These positions must be located so as not to interfere with egress from any row of seats, must be reachable by means of ramps and/or elevators, and must not infringe upon aisle requirements or exit ways.
3. Adapt safe and reasonable viewing positions in museums and open-air amphitheaters.

C. Seating space for a peron in a wheelchair must be no less than fifty-two (52") inches in length and thirty-six (36") inches in width.

D. Aisles and passageways must be level or sloped with a maximum slope of five (5%) percent and without steps.

E. The floor area assigned for wheelchair users must be level with a guard rail around the perimeter where there is a change in level.

F. Seating must be located as close as possible to the aisles and near exit doors to facilitate easy evacuation, if necessary.

Lodge/Cabins (Bedrooms)

Lodges and cabins with bedrooms must conform to the following provisions:

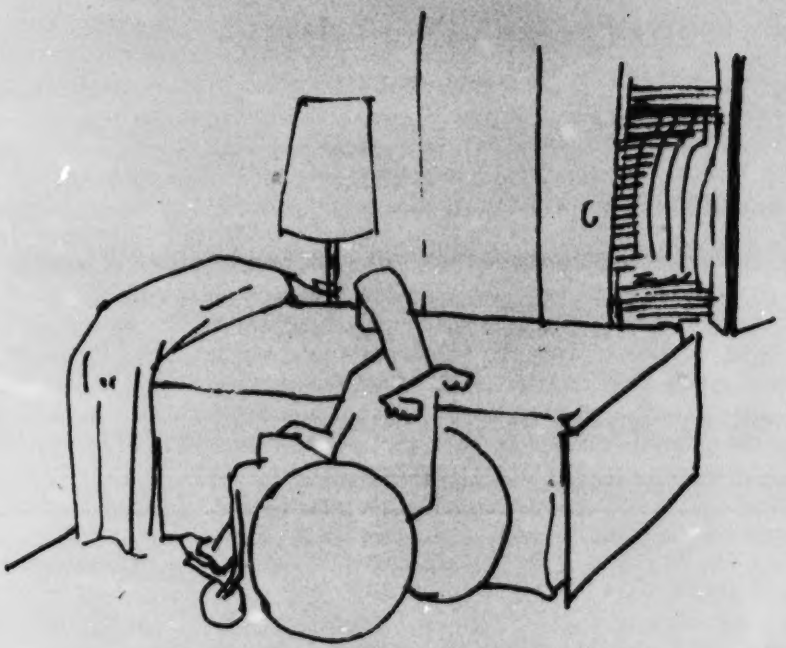
A. Buildings (lodges/cabins) must be made accessible to, and usable by, physically handicapped persons.

B. Two (2) bedroom unit for every twenty (20) bedroom units newly constructed or remodeled, fifty percent (50%) or more in the complex must be made accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped person.

C. The bedroom units allocated for the physically handicapped must be proportionately distributed throughout the range of size, quality and price of all the bedroom units in the complex. In the event that the number of bedroom units allocated for the physically handicapped is not sufficient to cover the quality and size range incorporated in the total complex, the bedroom units so allocated must reflect the quality, size and cost of the type of room which is predominate in the complex.

D. The floor space must be large enough to allow the placement of furniture with a minimum space of five (5) feet square for those in wheelchairs, preferably between the bed and closet.

E. An unwaxed floor is recommended. If carpeting is used, it must be wall to wall and securely anchored at all edges. The edge strip must be no more than three-eighths (3/8) inch high. Carpet must be high density, low-pile, non-absorbent, without backing and pulled taught. Scatter rugs must not be used.



Furnishings must be as follows:

F. The mattress must be firm. One type of mattress is double core foam about five (5) to six (6) inches thick which lets air circulate more readily around the pressure points of the body. Another type is the upholstered innerspring mattress.

G. The twin size bed is the most practical for those having difficulty turning in bed. It provides ample sleeping area and is narrow enough so that a user may reach and grip the mattress edges for leverage when changing position.

H. The bed with mattress must be approximately the same height as the wheelchair.

I. The headboard may have a grab bar attached to it to assist the occupant in moving and turning over.

J. Drawers or doors of desks or cupboards must not be self-closing or spring closed.

K. Closets and wardrobes must have a wide opening to permit the partial entrance of a wheelchair.

L. Recommended closet doors are: Bi-folds, sliding, hinged, sliding with pockets in walls, and draperies sliding on tracks. The accordion fashion folding doors are acceptable but it must be noted that they do not clear the full closet opening.

M. All furniture must be on casters and edges must be rounded for safer mobility for those using wheelchairs.

N. All other standards, for example, for height of sinks, mirrors, shower floor space, grab bars, toilet fixtures, etc., applies for the bedroom.

O. Windows must be constructed so they can be easily opened with the least amount of strength. The bottom of the window height must be twenty-eight (28) inches.

P. Light switches (for night use) must be placed in a convenient location and reachable from the bed while in a prostrate position.

Public Telephones

This section shall be applicable to buildings in which one or more public telephones and exterior telephone booths are installed.

All telephone areas for public use must contain at least one telephone which can be used by the physically disabled, including people in wheelchairs and those with hearing and sight disabilities. Telephone booths should be avoided with more use made of the open type telephone station. Telephone booths, if used, and telephones must meet the following requirements:

A. One or more public telephones shall be made accessible to, and usable by the physically disabled. The height of the coin slot, telephone receiver and dial mechanism shall be no more than forty-eight (48) inches from the floor.

B. An appropriate number of exterior telephones shall be designed in a manner to accommodate the physically handicapped.

C. Telephones must be operated by push buttons.

D. Telephone books must be placed thirty (30) inches above the ground.

E. A fold-up seat must be provided at a height of eighteen (18) inches to twenty (20) inches above the floor.

F. Pay phone numbers must have raised characters.

G. Telephones must be placed so that the dial, handset, and the coin drop are no more than four (4) feet above the floor.

H. Handsets should be equipped with an adjustable audio control device that can increase the sound level for those with hearing difficiencies.

I. All accessible telephones must display the international symbol of access.

J. Consult your local telephone office about installation procedures.

Toilet Rooms

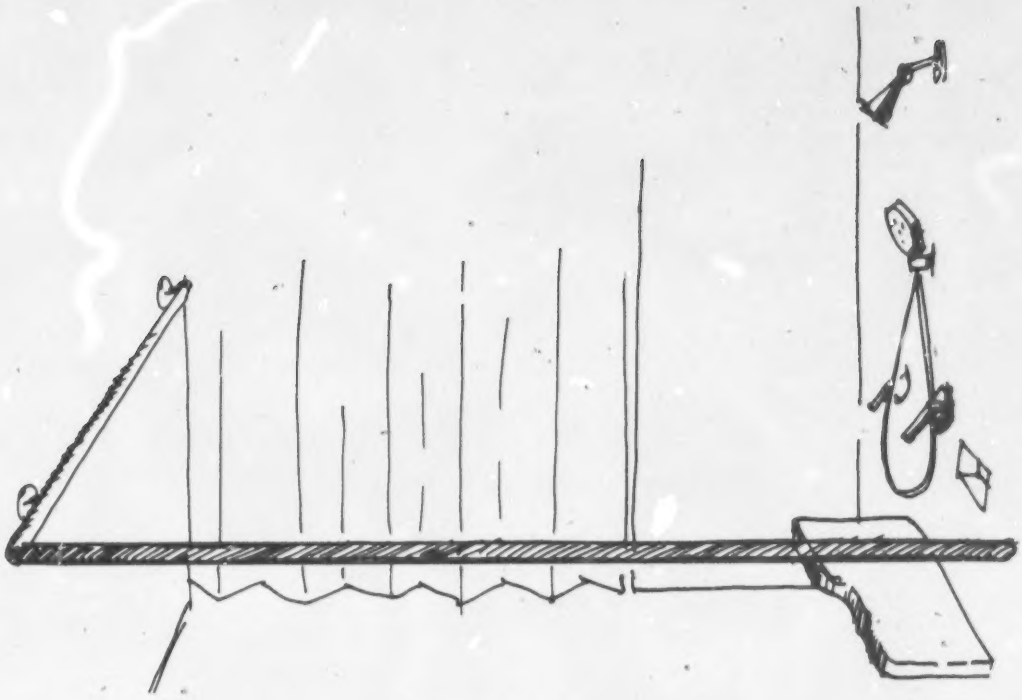
Toilet Rooms (Indoors Outdoors)

In all buildings, parks and recreational facilities subject to the requirements of this guideline, at least one restroom for each sex shall be equipped as herein required. In addition, there shall be one restroom for each sex, which conforms to this guideline, every 500 lineal feet and every 3rd story of the particular building, including a minimum of one fixture of each type of toilet facility (mirrors, sinks, toilets, etc.) or two percent (2%) of the total number, whichever is greater, for use by the handicapped.

A. Access—Access passageways leading to restrooms shall be no less than thirty-six (36) inches wide to conveniently admit persons using crutches and persons in wheelchairs. (Persons on crutches require not less than thirty-six (36) inches passage width.) Average wheelchair dimensions are: length—forty-two (42) inches; width —twenty-five (25) inches; structure turning radius — thirty-two (32) inches. All doors opening into passageways leading to restrooms and doors to restrooms shall be a minimum of thirty-two (32) inches wide.

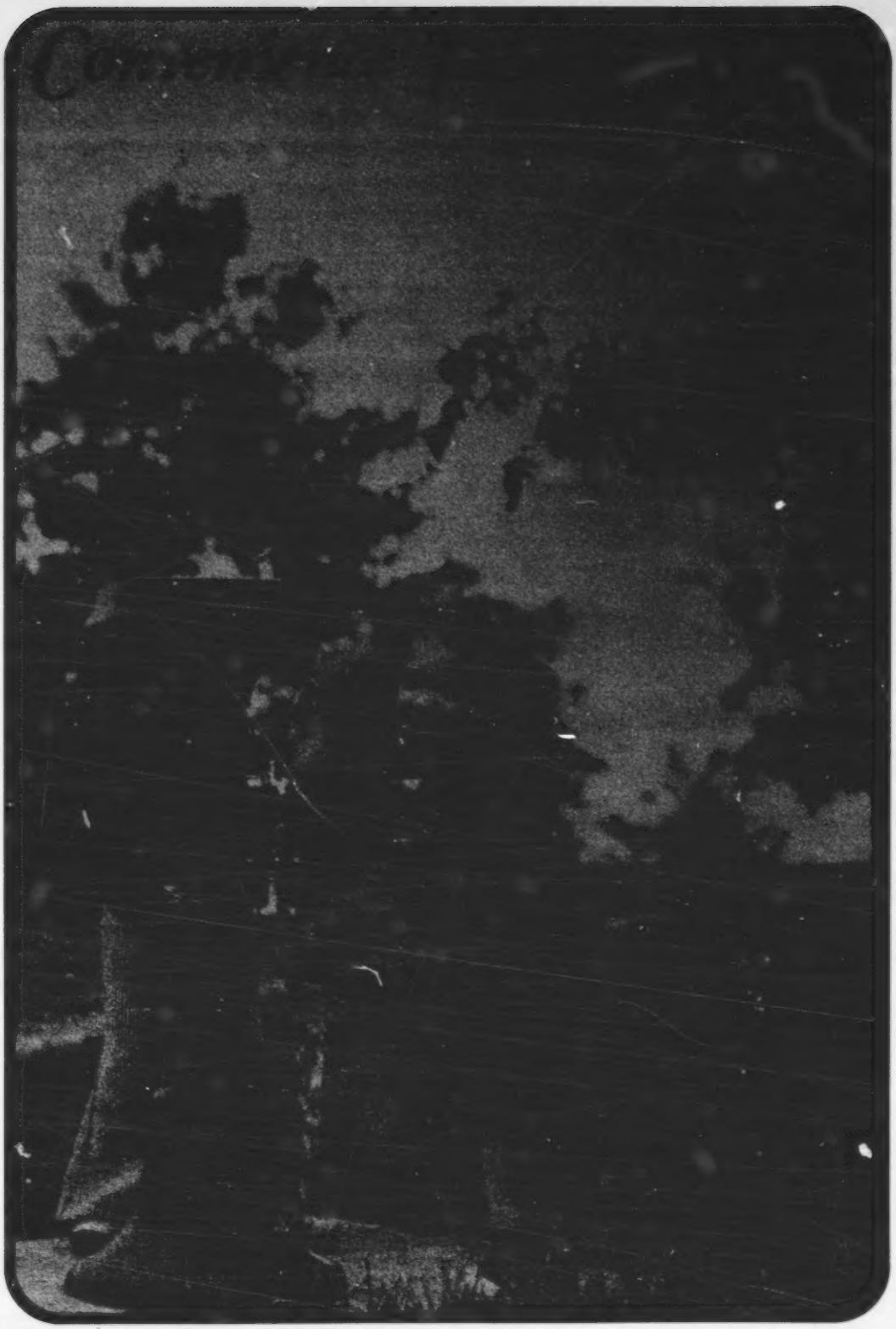
B. Toilet Stalls—Stalls shall be a minimum of five (5) feet wide. Floor hung stalls shall be seven (7) feet deep and wall hung stalls shall be six (6) feet deep. Doors shall be a minimum of thirty-six (36) inches wide and swing outward when doors are used. Stainless steel handrails shall extend from the front of the stall to the rear of the water closet seat. These handrails shall be thirty-two (32) inches high, fifty-five (55) inches long, parallel to the floor, and have an outside diameter of one and one-half (1½) inches with a three (3) inch clearance between rail and wall. Handrails and fastenings shall be secure enough to accommodate the full weight (up to three hundred (300) pounds) of an adult individual. Toilet seats shall be twenty (20) inches from the floor. Standard eighteen (18) inch toilets may be used **only** if a two (2) inch filler seat is provided. Toilets shall have a narrow under structure that recedes sharply. Clear floor space in front of the stall shall be a minimum of fifty-two (52) inches deep and a minimum of sixty-two (62) inches wide.

C. Fixtures—The water closet seat shall be approximately twenty (20) inches above the floor. Men's urinals shall be mounted at a basin lip height of not more than nineteen (19) inches above the floor and shall be equipped with substantial railings, securely fastened to the wall on each side of the urinal. Said rails shall be not less than thirty (30) inches nor more than thirty-four (34) inches above the floor and approximately thirty (30) inches center to center and shall extend not less than eighteen (18) inches in front of the urinal. Lavatories shall have narrow aprons to allow access by persons in wheelchairs. Lavatories shall have a twenty-nine (29) inch clearance from the floor to the bottom of the apron and a basin no higher than thirty-four (34) inches from the floor. It is important that drain pipes and hot water pipes under a lavatory be covered or insulated so that a person, in a wheelchair, without sensation, will not burn themselves. Mirrors and shelves shall be not more than forty (40) inches above the floor to the bottom of the mirror or the top of the shelf. Towel holders and other conveniences shall be mounted at such height as to be easily accessible to persons in wheelchairs. (The preferred minimum height is forty (40) inches.) Push button hand dryers best serve the handicapped. They must be located near sinks, preferably so as to facilitate no extra wheelchair turns.



D. Shower Stalls—Parks and recreation facilities which provide showers must provide one (or two percent (2%) of the total number, whichever is greater), shower stall which meets the following requirements:

1. Inside stall dimensions must be no less than five (5) feet by five (5) feet and must have thresholds flush with the bath house floor. For drainage, the floor of the stall must slope not more than two percent (2%) away from the bathroom floor.
2. Floor surfaces must be non-slip.
3. A hinged seat covered with soft, non abrasive material nineteen (19) inches above the floor must be installed so that it may be folded up for sitting and folded down against the wall when not in use.
4. A grab rail thirty-two (32) inches above the floor must be located opposite the seat and must extend to the adjacent wall.
5. All control levers, soap dishes, and other stall accessories (except shower heads and overhead lights) must not exceed a height of forty (40) inches above the stall floor.
6. Hot and cold knobs must be marked with raised letters to aid the blind. Knobs must be knurled for gripping.
7. The minimum clear floor space in front of the shower stall must conform to the same as that for bathroom toilet stalls.
8. Doors that swing out or curtains must be used for privacy.
9. A flexible hose with a shower head is best suited to persons who must sit to shower.
10. Dressing rooms adjacent to showers must include benches twenty-three (23) inches wide and six (6) to eight (8) feet in length covered with soft, non-abrasive water resistant materials.



Convenience Facilities

Convenience facilities such as drinking fountains, dispensers or receptacles of various types that are provided must be mounted or otherwise installed so as to afford the use of such facilities by persons using wheelchairs or otherwise physically handicapped. Water fountains or coolers must be hand-operated or hand and foot operated, with spouts and controls located at the front. Water fountains should not be set in alcove unless the alcove is wider than a wheelchair.

All water fountains used in parks and recreation facilities must be accessible to all users, including persons in wheelchairs. To be accessible, water fountains must meet the following requirements:

A. Water fountains must have up-front spouts and controls.

B. Water fountains must be hand **and** foot operated.

C. When a single fountain is used, it must be no more than thirty-four (34″) inches from ground/floor level. If a cooler higher than thirty-six (36″) inches is used, an additional cooler no higher than thirty (30″) inches above the floor must be used adjacent the conventional fountain.

D. Water fountains must not be placed within three (3′) feet of any obstacle. Room corners cannot be used as locations for fountains.

All outdoor water fountains and faucets must meet the standard requirements. The following requirements must also be met for outdoor facilities:

A. Foot **and** hand lever type handles that require a maximum pressure of ten (10) pounds to operate must be used.

B. Water faucets must be no higher than thirty (30″) inches from the ground.

C. Fountains and faucets must be located on a hard surface pad thirty-six (36″) inches by forty-eight (48″) inches with access conforming to standards.

D. All fountains and faucets must provide a twelve (12″) inch drain. Drainage holes in the grate must be squares or circles.

Walks

Walks are defined as any path used as linkage to park facilities. All walks must meet the following requirements to be accessible:

A. Gradients on all walks must not exceed five (5) percent.

B. Walks must have smooth-textured non-slip surfaces and must provide wheelstops and rest areas. Brushed concrete and asphalt are excellent for walks.

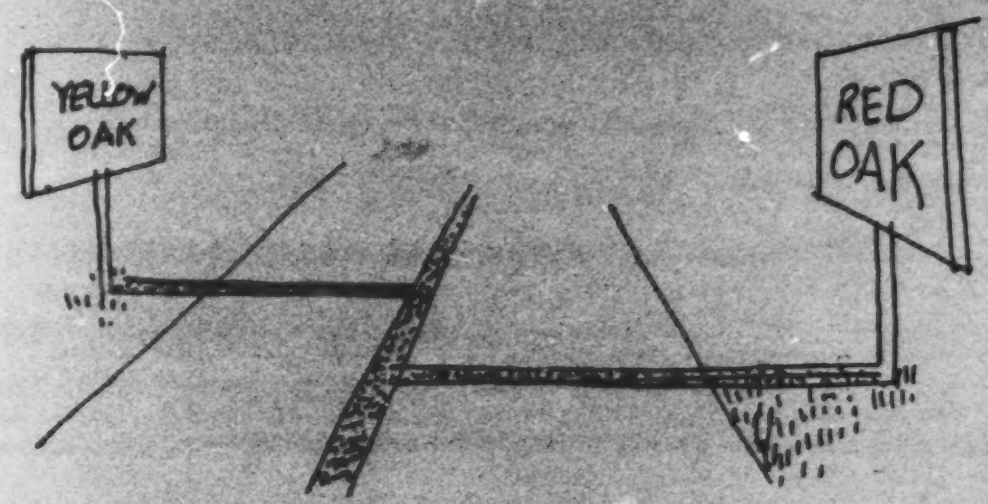
C. Walks must be well lighted in high use areas, parking areas, and toilet facility areas.

D. Walks must have a cross slope of five-tenths (.5) percent for drainage. Drainage structures must be prohibited from all sidewalks.

E. Minimum use of expansion joints is mandatory. Expansion joints may not exceed one-half (½) inch.

F. Walk Dimensions—Widths of walks must vary with regard to the amount and type of traffic use received. The following requirements will be beneficial to all park users:

1. All walks must be a minimum of four (4) feet wide.
2. A minimum width of six (6) feet for two-way traffic must be used in moderate traffic areas.
3. Areas of high concentration of pedestrian traffic, especially wheelchair users, must have a minimum width of eight (8) feet.



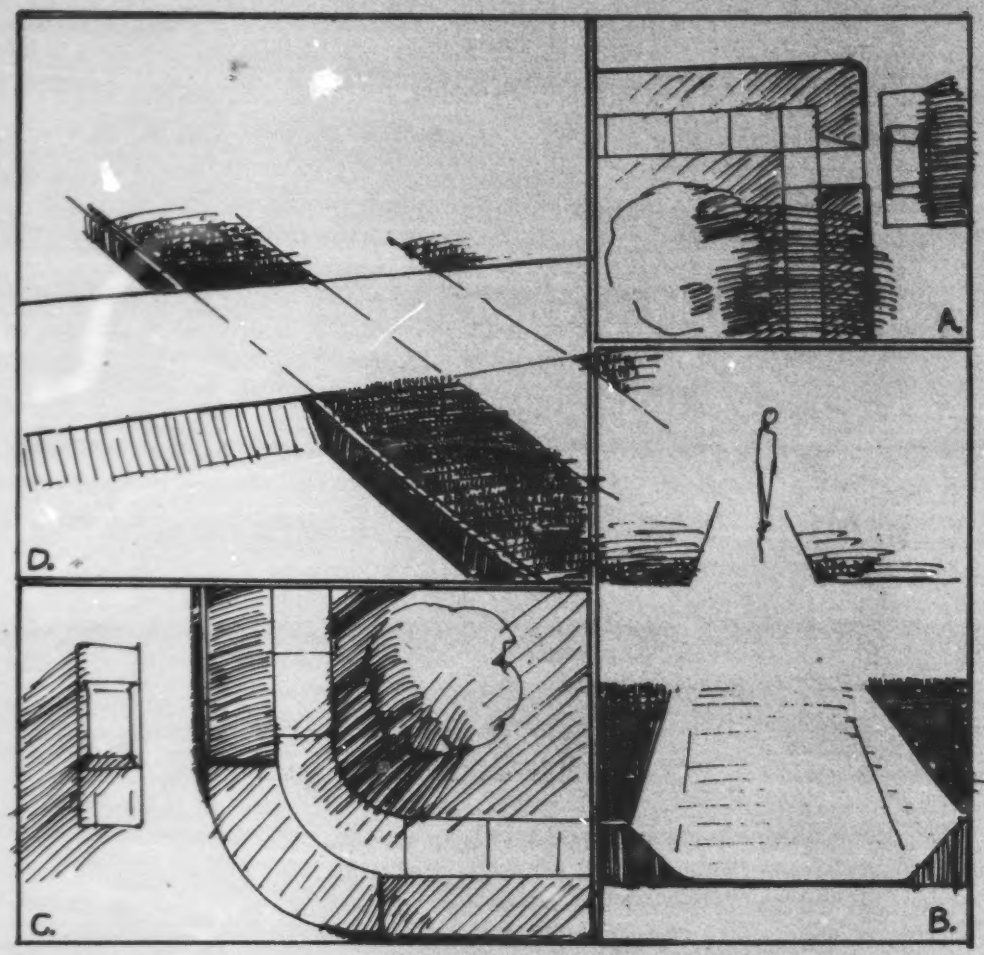
G. Orientation Indicators for the Blind:

1. Walkways can use one of two methods designed to help orient blind people. One method is to put a textured strip down the middle of the sidewalk. A variation of this method involved placing the strip to one side of the sidewalk. Textured strips perpendicular to the direction of travel could be used to point out signs, which should be uniformly placed.
2. The second method involves direction indicators such as guide rails, fences, or rope strung between fence posts.

Curb Cuts

If curbs are not necessary, they should be avoided. When they are used, curb cuts must be provided at all pedestrian access points. Curb cuts must be a minimum of four (4') feet wide to allow easy access for wheelchair persons.
The following methods are suggestions for curb cuts:

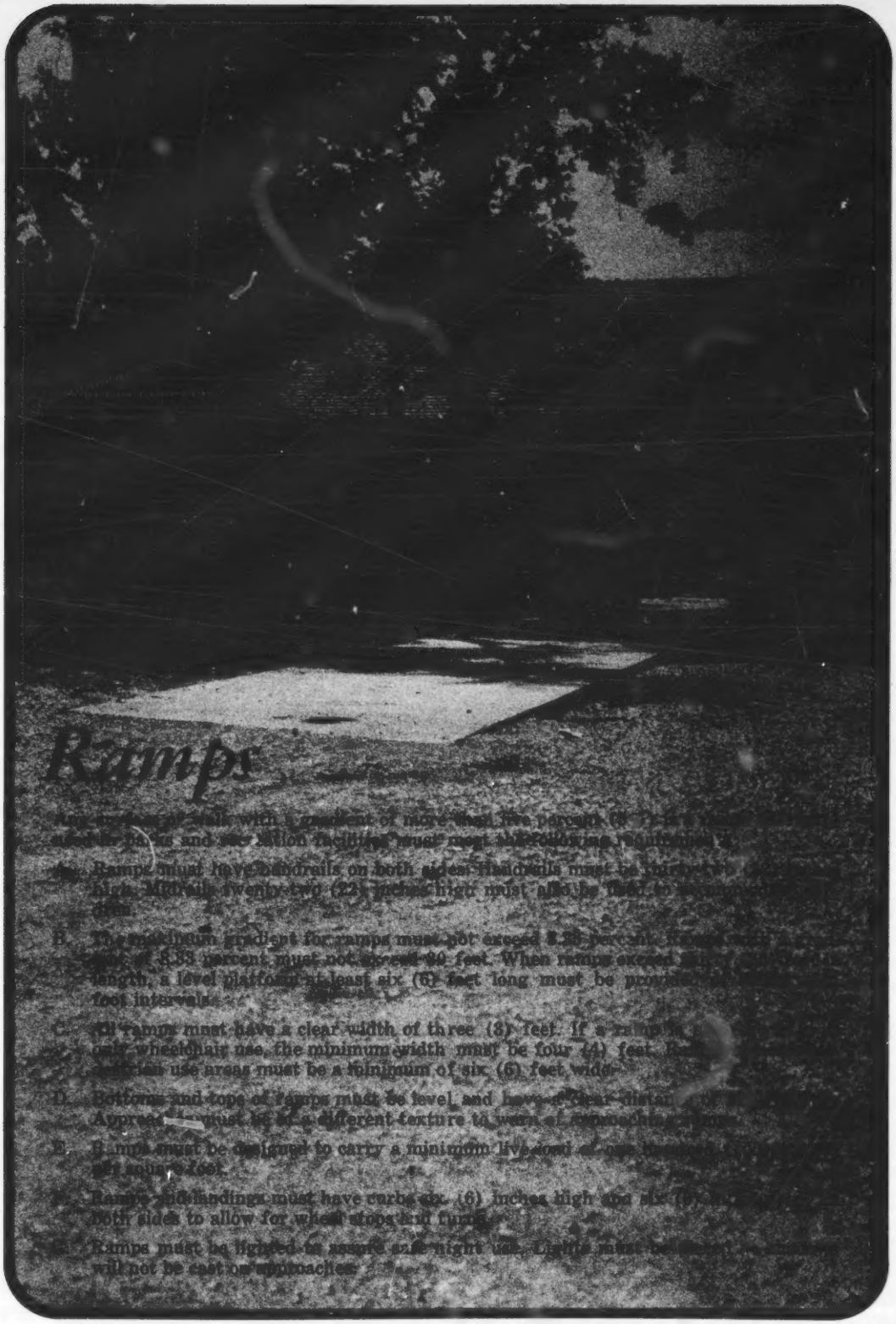
A. Offsetting an inclined section of the walk—such an incline will meet the street surface.



B. A centered incline using the previous technique—such an incline must include a change in surface texture to orient blind persons.

C. Dropping the arc of the curb at intersections to meet street level—the gradual drop plus a change in texture will help orient blind persons.

D. An alternative to curb cuts when walks intersect with roads is the raised crosswalk. Such a crosswalk must be flush with the sidewalk surface and must comply with standards. Sides of the crosswalk must be sloped so as to form a "speed breaker." Signs must be placed twenty (20') feet before each speed breaker to warn drivers.



Ramps

A. Ramps must have handrails on both sides. Handrails must be [illegible] high. Midrails twenty-two (22) inches high must also be [illegible] sides.

B. The maximum gradient for ramps must not exceed 8.33 percent. Ramps with a gradient of more than eight and 33 percent must not exceed 30 feet. When ramps exceed [illegible] length, a level platform at least six (6) feet long must be provided [illegible] foot intervals.

C. All ramps must have a clear width of three (3) feet. If a ramp is [illegible] only wheelchair use, the minimum width must be four (4) feet. [illegible] pedestrian use areas must be a minimum of six (6) feet wide.

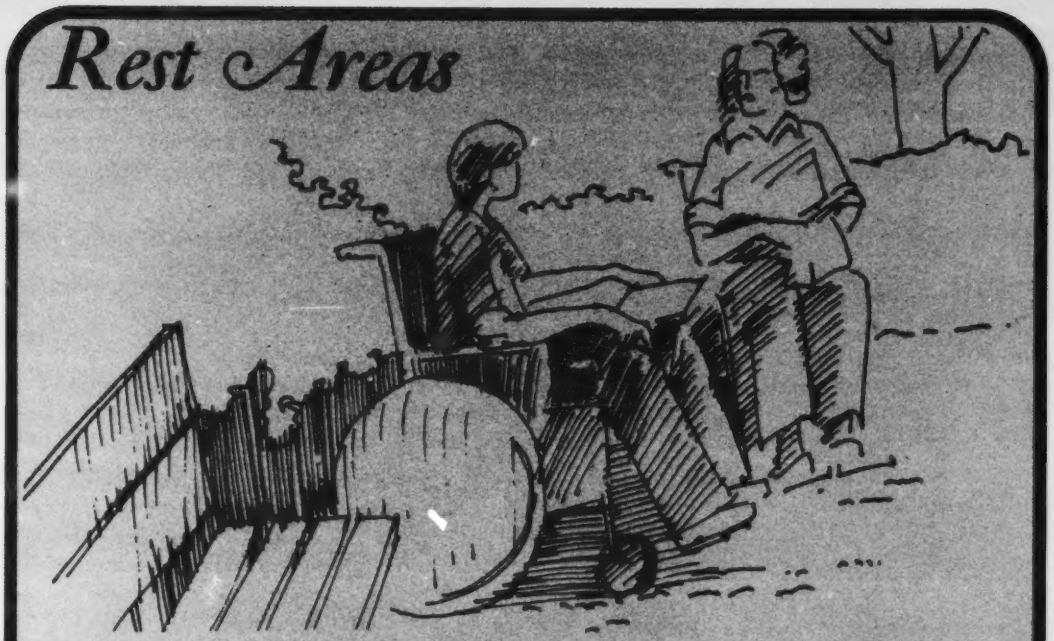
D. Bottoms and tops of ramps must be level and have a clear distance [illegible] Approach must be of a different texture to warn of approaching [illegible]

E. Ramps must be designed to carry a minimum live load of [illegible] per square foot.

F. Ramps and landings must have curbs six (6) inches high on [illegible] both sides to allow for wheel stops in turns.

G. Ramps must be lighted to assure safe night use. Lights must be [illegible] will not be cast on approaches.

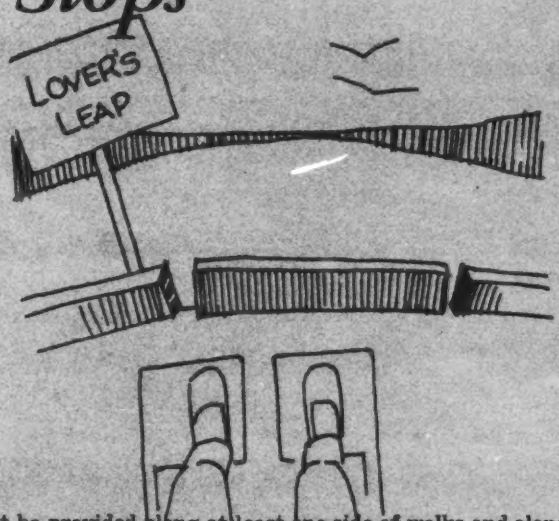
Rest Areas



A. Rest areas must be provided adjacent to main pathways. Such areas will be beneficial to all park users and must contain furnishings as specified.

B. Rest areas must be of a textured surface different from walks to orient the blind.

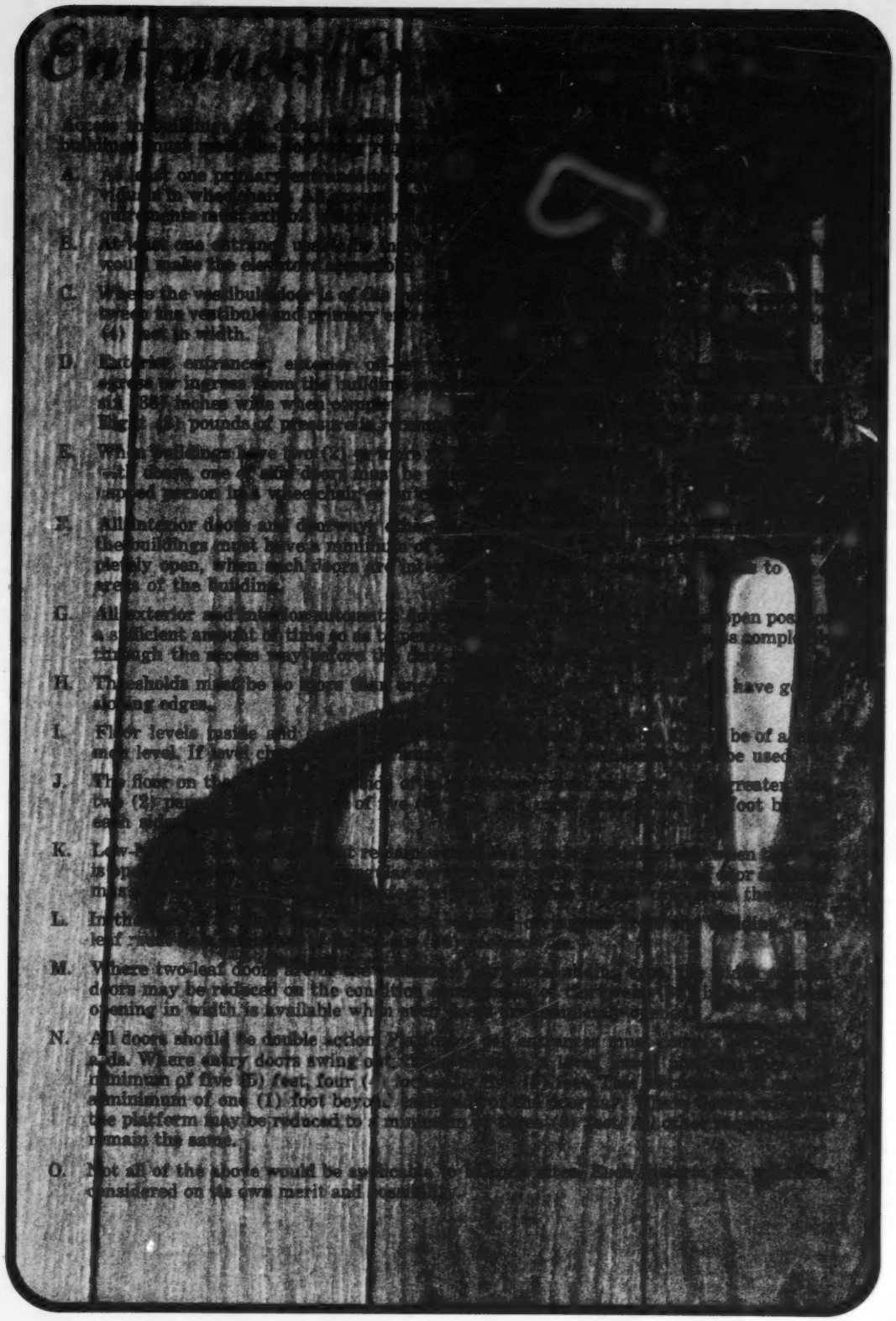
Wheel Stops



A. Wheel stops must be provided along at least one side of walks and along both sides of ramps to prevent wheelchairs from rolling into dangerous areas.

B. Such wheelstops must be a minimum of six (6) inches high and six (6) inches wide.

C. Wheel stops must have breaks in them every eight (8) feet for drainage purposes.



Floors/Corridors

A. If the floors of a given story of an individual building are not of a common level, the physically handicapped person must be provided access to and usability of the primary uses and purposes of the building through the construction of ramps or by other means which the wheelchair person who has the capability or equipment to maneuver without assistance from other persons.

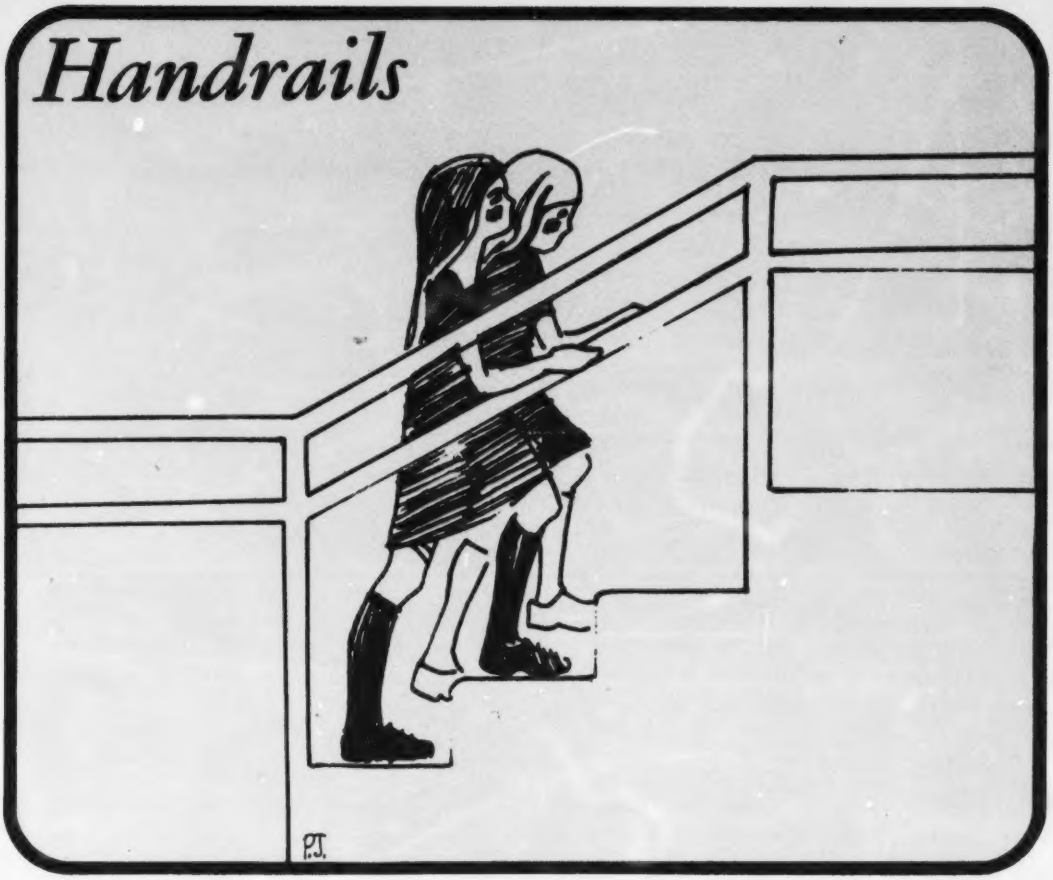
B. Floors with inclines greater than five (5) percent must be built in accordance with the specifications for ramps.

C. Floors must have slip resistant surfaces at least from the public doorways to major points of pedestrian attraction such as elevators, information desks, other public doorways and hallways. A floor not made of a slip resistant material must be treated and maintained with a slip resistant wax or some other like product.

D. All suspended lights, signs, fixtures or similar objects that protrude into regular corridors or traffic ways must be at a height of at least six (6) feet, eight (8) inches measured from the floor.

E. Corridors require a fifty-four (54) inch distance between the walls to allow a three hundred sixty (360) degree turn. A sixty (60) inch width is mandatory for any two (2) individuals in wheelchairs to pass each other.

Handrails



All handrails used in parks and recreation facilities must meet the following requirements:

A. Handrails must be thirty-two (32″) inches high unless specifically stated otherwise. A low bar twenty-two (22″) inches high must be used to accommodate children.

B. Gripping surfaces of rails cannot be more than two (2″) inches wide. A wider surface is difficult to grip.

C. A space three (3″) inches wide must be provided between handrails and any adjacent wall.

D. Handrails must have rounded ends to prevent accidents.

E. Handrails must be secure and able to support a three hundred (300) pound weight.

Stairs

Stairs are considered a detriment to handicapped people and should be avoided. Stairs should be designed to provide for the minimum amount of energy expenditure, a factor which is particularly important to elderly and semi-ambulant people. They should be wide enough for people to pass one another, be of safe design, and have proper appurtenances to ensure their safe use.

A. Stairs must have a minimum clear width of three (3') feet. Stairs used in high pedestrian traffic areas must be widened to no less than six (6') feet.

B. Level changes between landings for external stairs without handrails must not exceed three (3') feet. When handrails are used, a rise of six (6') feet is acceptable. Landings must be a minimum of four (4') feet wide, must be provided midway for any level changes exceeding six (6') feet.

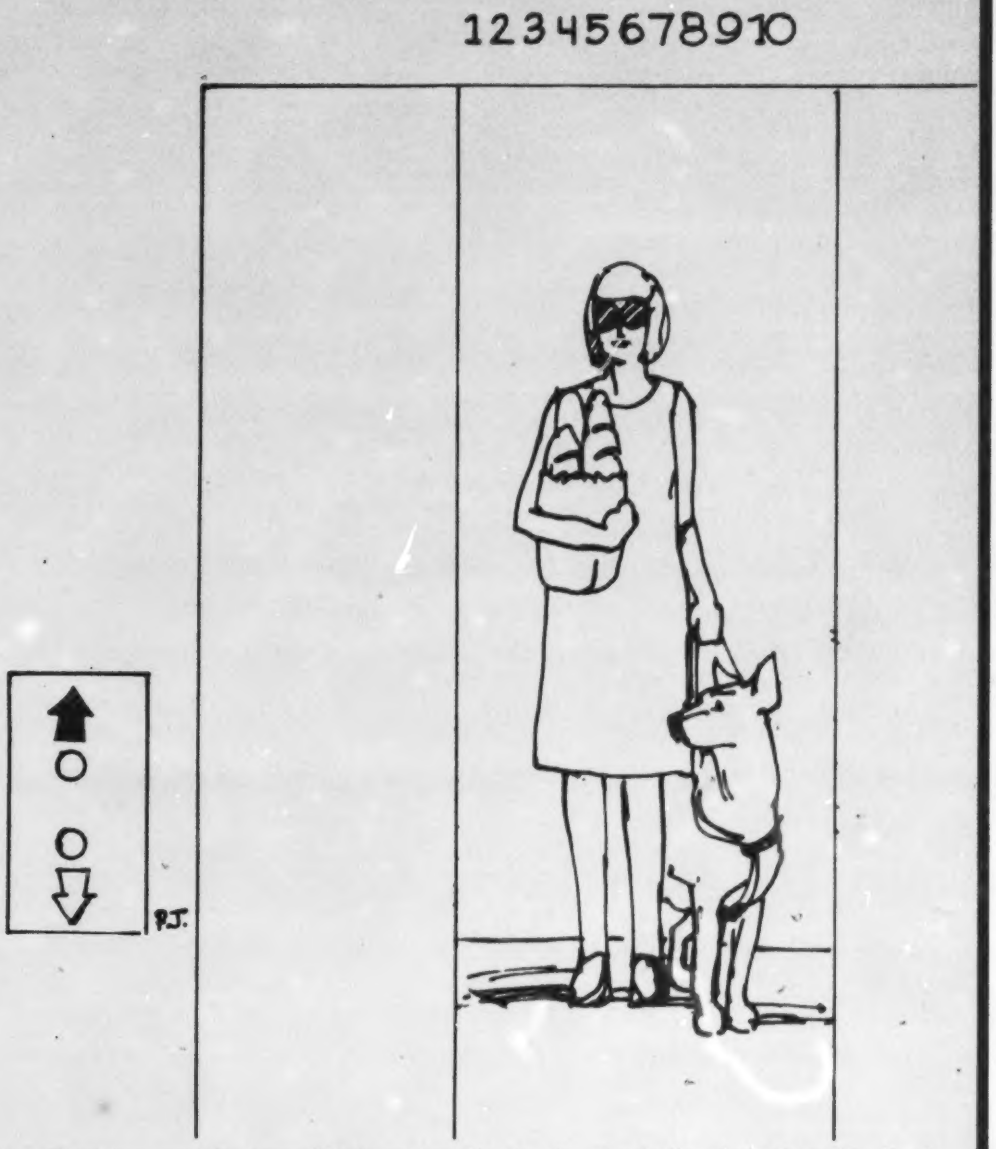
C. Steps in stairs that might require use by those with disabilities or by the aged must not have abrupt (square) nosing. Nosings must be rounded or chambered. Contrasting colors should be used on nosings to differentiate treads.

D. Stairs must have handrails thirty-two (32") inches as measured from the tread at the face of the riser.

E. Stairs must have handrails that extend a minimum of eighteen (18") inches beyond the top and bottom step.

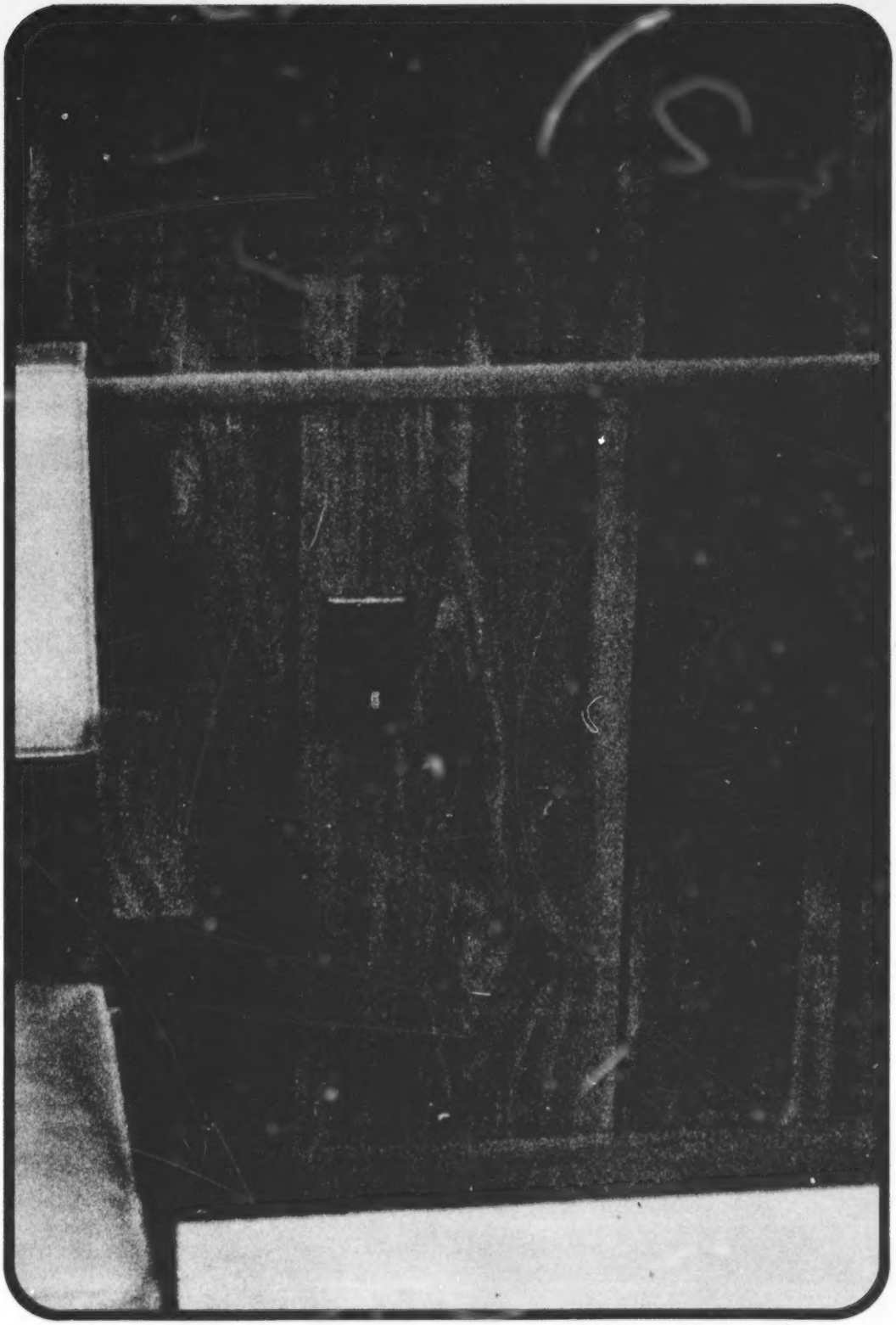
F. Steps should, wherever possible, and in conformation with existing step formulas, have risers that do not exceed seven and one-half (7½") inches. All steps in a series must have uniform tread width and riser height.

Elevators and Controls



A. Elevators must be accessible to and usable by the physically disabled on the level that said persons enter the building, and at all levels normally used by the general public and those persons employed in the building.

B. Switches and controls for light, ventilation, draperies, elevator fire alarms, electrical outlets and all similar controls of frequent or essential use must be placed within the reach of individuals in wheelchairs, to a height which falls between eighteen (18″) inches and forty-eight (48″) inches measured from the floor.



Cut out and return to Department of Conservation, Handicapped Program, Stratton Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please evaluate this book as follows:
   Check one:
   ☐ Average ☐ Superior ☐ Excellent
   Comments: _____

2. Number of additional copies you would like to obtain: Please state the number _____

3. Who will use this book? An organization, individual, etc.

4. How useful will this manual be to your organization, community, etc.?

5. What additional information should be included in this manual?

6. What area of the manual do you consider most significant and valuable to you?

7. Please send the manual(s) to:
   Name: _____
   ☐ Individual ☐ Organization ☐ Other: _____
   Address: _____
   City, Street, Zip Code: _____
   Telephone: _____
   (Area Code)

Other Areas for Consideration

The following areas should be considered for recreation for handicapped individuals:

Archery

Mini Golf

Table Tennis

Pool Tables

Horse-shoes

Wild-life observation areas (e.g.—lurid sanctuaries)

Mini-Pontoons (to at least accommodate four (4) wheelchairs)

Paddle Boats (Consider hand-paddle boats for those who can't use their feet).

Hunting (on land & water)

Equestrian Opportunities

Special Legislation

A. Any Illinois resident sixty-two (62) through sixty-four (64) years of age will be charged one-half of the established rate.

B. Any Illinois resident sixty-five (65) years of age or more may **camp** without a fee.

C. Any Illinois resident, who is blind or disabled, may **camp** without a fee. "Blind person" or "disabled person" as set forth in Section 3-1 of "The Illinois Public Aid Code", approved April 1, 1971 as now or thereafter amended.

For additional information, contact the nearest State Park Office or personnel at the park of your intended visit. For brochures on State Parks and its facilities for the handicapped, write to:

Department of Conservation
Handicapped Program
Stratton Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Telephone: 217/782-6752